12 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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VOL. XXVIII — ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY. MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1895. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

MIXED RESULTS.

The Old Parties Divide the Offices but Not Equally.

REPUBLICANS GET THE BEST

Tammany Is in the Saddle Again in New York City.

OUR STATE TICKET DEFEATED

Gorman Finds the Cuckoo and Republican Forces Too Strong.

EVEN GOOD OLD MARYLAND IS LOST

Wat Hardin's Brilliant Campaign in Kentucky Is Rewarded with a Glorious Victory.

Kentucky—Close.
Mississippi, dem., 30,000 maj.
New York City, dem., 41,000 maj.
New York State, rep., 80,000 plu.
Maryland, rep., 10,000 maj.
Virginia, dem.—
Ohio, rep., 100,000 maj.
Massachusetts, rep., 70,000.

THE CITY IS TAMMANY'S.

The Tiger Has Recovered His Fighting Powers—The State Lost.

New York, November 5.—(Special.)—The republicans have carried New York state and Tammany has swept the city clean.

The following is the Tammany ticket elected:

For county clerk, Henry D. Purroy.

Justices of the supreme court, Charles H. Truax, Charles F. McLean, Frederick Smyth.

Judges of the general sessions, Joseph F. Newburger, Martin T. McMahon.

Justices of the city court, Robert A. Vanwyck, John P. Schuchman, Edward F. Odwyer.

For register, William Sohmer.

According to returns received up to 11 o'clock Tammany has elected eleven out of twelve senators, and eleven assemblymen out of thirty-five.

The total vote of the city is estimated to have been about 238,000. Of this number the democratic state ticket got about 135,000, the republican ticket about 94,000, the balance going to the other state candidates.

Calculating on the returns from one-fourth of the city, Tammany hall got about 33,000 votes and the fusionists in the neighborhood of 94,164 votes, giving Tammany a majority of 17,552. The Stecker vote amounts to about 6,000. The "goo-goos" got perhaps 1,200 votes. Sohmer, the Tammany candidate for register, is ahead of the rest of the Tammany ticket by about 3,000.

The republicans have elected the following state ticket:

Secretary of state, John Palmer.

Comptroller, James A. Roberts.

Treasurer, Addison B. Colvin.

Attorney general, Theodore E. Hancock.

State engineer and surveyor, Campbell W. Adams.

Associate judge of the court of appeals, Celora E. Martin.

Senators in the City.

In this city the following have been elected:

Senators—Tenth district, John A. Ahearn, Tammany; eleventh district, Timothy D. Ullivan, Tammany; twelfth district, Samuel J. Foley, Tammany; thirteenth district, Bernard F. Martin, Tammany; fourteenth district, Thomas F. Grady, Tammany; fifteenth district, Frank D. Havey, republican; sixteenth district, Tousis Munsinger, Tammany; seventeenth district, Thomas C. Ogullvan, Tammany; eighteenth district, Maurice Facherson, Tammany; nineteenth district, Luois W. Schultz, Tammany; twentieth district, Jacob A. Contre, Tammany; twenty-first district, Charles L. Guy, Tammany.

Assemblymen—First district, Daniel Flinn, Tammany; second district, Thomas J. Barry, Tammany; third district, William H. Leonard, Tammany; sixth district, Jacob A. Mittnacht, Tammany; eighth district, Charles S. Aler, republican; seventh district, P. J. Kerring, Tamnany; twentieth district, John Corrigan, Tammany; twenty-first district, M. J. Connellan, Tammany; twenty-third district, John F. Delmour, Tammany; twenth-fourth district, J. B. Fitzgerald, Tammany; twenty-fifth district, Harry Kuhlke, Tammany; twenty-seventh district, F. E. Laimbeer, republican; thirtieth district, A. C. Butts, Tammany.

Croker says: "It is the greatest victory Tammany hall has ever had, considering all the circumstances."

Senator Hill admitted the loss of the state, but refused to talk.

Dr. Parkhurst, when seen by a reporter tonight, refused to express any opinion on the election until he was thoroughly satisfied that Tammany had carried the county.

Eight hundred and nineteen districts out of 3,384 election districts outside of New York and Kings county, give King (9,998; Palmer 108,172. The same election districts in 1893 gave Meyer 73,160; Palmer 113,588.

One-fourth of the districts outside of New York and Kings county give Palmer 34,851 majority. At this ratio his total majority would be 137,000, but returns from democratic strongholds may reduce this. The state officers elected two years ago by the republican party have been re-elected and the two branches of the legislature are largely republican.

The election throughout the state was orderly and rapidly conducted and the results were quickly compiled.

New York, November 6.—2 p. m.—Careful estimates show that the republicans elect their candidates for secretary of state by over 80,000.

Returns from a little more than two thirds of the state outside this city and Kings county show Palmer leads King by 14,000.

The United Press Bulletin says that 200 districts in Brooklyn give Grout, democrat, for mayor a plurality of over 4,500. The democratic managers claim Grout's election by 10,000.

United Press bulletins say that the senators elected in New York state comprise thirty-four republicans and sixteen democrats.

The ex-police inspector, Williams, was defeated for Senator by Faley, Tammany, by two to one.

Brooklyn, November 5.—Later returns from the wards of the city indicate the election of Grout, the democratic candidate for mayor of the city.

The senate elected today will have part in the selection of a successor to David B. Hill, and it is plain that he will not be a democrat. The republican gains were general all over the state. In this city and Brooklyn republican senators and assemblymen were elected where democrats have been returned year after year. In Brooklyn a democratic mayor pulled through by a narrow plurality. In Albany, Bunalo and other cities, big republican gains were made.

WE ARE SURE OF ONE.

OLD MISSISSIPPI ELECTS McLAURIN GOVERNOR.

He Is the Only Free Silver Man Who Was Running on a Free Silver Platform.

Jackson, Miss., November 5.—(Special.)—The absolute certainty of the election of the entire democratic state ticket by a majority anywhere from 15,000 to 40,000, tended to make a small vote today except in counties where the populists had hopes of electing their candidates for the legislature and county officers. In such instances the full vote has been polled.

The contested counties are mostly remote from telegraph connections and the chairman of the state democratic committee does not expect to receive definite information tonight. He has enough, however, to know that McLaurin has secured two votes to Burkitt's one, and it is not believed that the populists have elected as many as twenty of the one hundred and seventy-eight members of the two houses of the legislature.

The election of a few populists to the legislature is only important as it affects the chances of several democratic candidates to succeed Senator George, as the populist members, of course, will not be admitted in the democratic caucus. The negroes in the contested counties are all voting and except in one or two counties they are voting the populists ticket. This will be the first legislature since the negro was a citizen that will contain no negro members. The vote of this city and county is not full, but almost solidly democratic. News from Chickasaw, Burkitt's home county, is that he is hard pressed and that the democrats claim that the official count will give McLaurin that county. No disturbance is reported anywhere.

It is impossible tonight to give any correct estimate of votes polled, but returns from most important precincts indicate that the entire democratic ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority, certainly 30,000. It is barely possible that one or two beat offices will be carried by the populists.

GRIGGS IN NEW JERSEY.

He Is the First Republican Governor in Many Years.

New York, November 5.—The returns in New Jersey indicate a sweeping victory for the republicans in nearly every district, even in portions which have been for years strongholds of democracy.

John W. Griggs, the republican candidate for governor, has been elected by a surprisingly large plurality, probably by 20,000. Five of the seven new state senators are republicans, and in the assembly the democrats have lost much ground. While New

J. W. Griggs.

A. S. Bushnell.

Jersey has had a republican assembly more than once of late, Griggs is the first successful republican gubernatorial candidate in many years, and his election is regarded as an important index of the national ballot next year.

Jersey City, N. J., November 5.—Allan members of the assembly are republicans, concedes the state to be republican by 20,000. Other members of the democratic committee figure the republican plurality at 16,000.

Hudson county gives an estimated democratic majority of 7,000, a democratic gain of 93.

Trenton, N. J., November 5.—It is estimated that Griggs, republican, for governor, carries eighteen of the twenty-one counties by a majority of 237,000. The indications are that six out of seven senators elected are republican, and thirty-five out of sixty mem of the assembly are republicans.

WOMEN VOTE IN COLORADO.

It Snowed and the Democrats Picked Up a Few Offices.

Denver, Col., November 5.—The elections in Colorado were for county officers. A light vote was cast in many counties due to a snowstorm lasting most of the day. In the three leading counties, Arapahoe, El Paso and Pueblo, the republican party seems to be defeated. In Denver the interest in the election was intense, and the fusion ticket will probably win. Armstrong for sheriff is certainly elected over Webb, the republican candidate. The women voted about as generally as the men.

IOWA REPUBLICAN.

Des Moines Ia., November 5.—The republican state committee claims the senate will be 42 republicans, 7 democrats; the house will be 74 republicans, 26 democrats; on joint ballot republicans 117, democrats 33; republican majority, 84.

Two hundred and five precincts give Drake, republican, 24,305; Babb, democrat, 16,743; net republican gain, 3,565.

GOODBY GORMAN.

The Astute Senator Is Overwhelmed by the Combined Opposition.

MERELY PERSONAL POLITICS

No Great Issue Was Involved in the Campaign There.

HIS BALTIMORE RING IS SMASHED

Raisin and the Boys Could Not Swing Things This Time—Farmers Dissatisfied with the Platform.

Baltimore, Md., November 5.—(Special.)—Senator A. P. Gorman, the great Maryland leader who made it possible for Grover Cleveland to become president of the United States, met his Waterloo today.

A tidal wave such as this good old democratic state has never known before swept through the counties and into the cities, and the candidates of the hero of the force bill went down under an avalance of republican and independent votes.

The returns from the country are meager, but everywhere there have been large republican gains, and in this city, even in its strongholds, the democratic party failed to maintain itself. As a result, John E. Hurst, the merchant prince of Eutkins Place, this city, has been defeated, and Lloyd Lowndes, the millionaire Allegheny county mine owner and banker, will preside over the destinies of the people of the state as governor. His associates on the ticket will be Robert P. Graham, of Wicomico; Harry M. Clabaugh, Carroll county.

The election was the hottest in the history of the state, and the Reform League, for the first time, made an active fight, having at the polls today hundreds of representative citizens present to see that there was a fair vote. Election day in Baltimore and Maryland was distinguished by beautiful weather. Everything wore a holiday look.

As Quiet as Sunday.

Business through the wholesale districts was practically suspended, owing to the general closing of banks and exchanges, and people who are usually to be found at work were seen wearing their Sunday clothes and walking about up town, or at least in sections of the city other than those in which they daily peregrinations are wont to call them. Though the stories of some excited citizens at times tended to convey the idea of a general riot impending, the town in almost every precinct presented an appearance similar to that which it is accustomed to don on Christmas Day, New Year's and the Fourth of July. The occasional drunken man met with intensified this impression. A disinterested spectator would hardly have suspected that the day was witnessing a supreme effort by the two great political parties to win the state. In a number of the precincts Reform League agents were assaulted. Arrests were made of alleged offenders, but punishment often proved difficult, owing to the trouble of fixing a charge for an assault upon the party immediately responsible for it.

Called on the Governor.

A result of certain evidences of rowdyism was a visit of a committee of reform leaguers headed by Joseph Packard, Jr., to Governor Brown. They found the chief executive of Maryland seated in his office at the corner of Saratoga and Charles streets. What they wanted to learn was to what degree the governor could assist in maintaining order. Governor Brown told his callers that he would take no steps whatever, unless the police and sheriff said they were unable to preserve the peace. Then the visitors inquired what he would do with regard to calling out the militia should a general riot develop. In reply to this the governor told the committee that it would have to be a very strong case to induce him to call out the troops. The local authorities had full power to summon and swear in additional policemen and appoint a posse comitatus. To think of calling out soldiers until there was peremptory need for military to keep order and preserve life and property, he thought would be a grave mistake. The law was very strict with regard to the movements of the soldiers on election day. One clause especially provided that no troops should march by a polling place while an election was in progress.

After the situation was fully explained to them the committee left and returned to reform league headquarters. Henry Williams, the democratic candidate for mayor, is beaten, Alcaeus Hooper, republican, being the victor. Lowndes's majority in the state will probably reach ten thousand. The complexion of the legislature is doubtful, but it will in all probability be largely republican.

A Negro in Council.

Baltimore, November 6, 1 a. m.—Late returns from the wards of the city show that the regular democratic ticket has been defeated by $15,000. More than two-thirds of the members of the legislature will be republicans. There will be but five democrats in the city council, one of whom will be a negro. The latter will be the second negro elected to the council by the people of the city.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN KANSAS.

The Independent Free Silver Candidate Makes a Good Rcae.

Topeka, Kans., November 5.—A light vote was polled today. Little interest was taken in the contest for chief justice. David Martin, republican, was generally considered a sure winner, but the returns from the few precincts heard from indicate that the vote for Charles K. Holliday, independent free silver, will be much larger than was anticipated, the populists generally voting for him.

Martin's majority may be reduced to 2,000. In this county Holliday will cut down the usual republican majority by more than 20,000, but he does not expect to do as well elsewhere. Out of eight district judges, the republicans will elect five, and the populist and democrats three, being a loss of two to the republicans. The returns are coming in slowly.

Probably a Republican.

Chicago, Ill., November 5.—Incomplete returns from the eighteenth congressional district of Illinois show gains for Lane, democrat, over the democratic vote last year, but apparently not enough to elect him. Hadley, republican, claims Madison county by 1,500, Shelby 100, Montgomery by 400, Bond by 500 and Fayette by 400.

HARDIN LEADS.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM KENTUCKY BY A SAFE MAJORITY.

The Returns So Far as Received Put Him Ahead—Republicans Are Claiming, Too.

Louisville, Ky., November 5, 2 a. m.—(Special.)—The contest in the state was closed yesterday. Even at this hour it is not absolutely certain who is elected, but the indications are favorable to Wat Hardin, the democratic standard bearer.

The Cleveland and Carlisle contingent are joining at this hour with the republicans in the claim that Bradley is elected, although Hardin is in the lead. Here in Louisville, where the goldbugs and their republican allies expected to give Bradley a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000, they are badly disappointed. It looks now as though Louisville has gone republican by about 2,300. Hardin is running strong all through the country. In the cities and towns the Cleveland officeholders have worked against him.

Joe Blackburn is safe, as the legislature

W. O. Bradley. P. Wat Hardin.

is certainly democratic. Hardin will probably have a majority of 4,000 in the state. The democratic campaign managers at first claimed 20,000, but they reduced their figures late tonight.

The Courier-Journal claims that Bradley is elected by about 2,500 to 5,000 majority. It has been silent in the campaign. Hardin, though nominated on a straddling platform, made a brilliant campaign on free silver lines. If he is overtaken by defeat, it will be due solely to the treachery of the Cleveland element.

Louisville, Ky., November 5.—Returns up to 11 o'clock p. m., mostly incomplete, from forty-five cities and towns, give Hardin, democrat, 32,155; Bradley, republican, 28,536—Hardin's majority 3,610. Other reports, giving majorities only, give Bradley a majority aggregating 2,395, leaving a net majority of 1,223 for Hardin.

Republicans Claim It.

Louisville, Ky., November 6.—Chairman Hunter, of the republican state committee, sent out this bulletin this morning:

"Republicans have carried Kentucky by 15,000 plurality; city of Louisville by 5,000, and every legislative precinct in Louisville. Legislature very close, but chances in favor of republicans."

Louisville, Ky., November 5.—The exciting campaign in Kentucky was followed today by a quiet election. The polls closed at 4 o'clock, but the blanket Australian blanket ballot with much scratching makes the returns slow.

The democrats claim the election of P. W. Hardin as governor by 20,000 or 25,000 plurality.

The republicans claim the election of Bradley by a small plurality, but give no estimates. The returns so far as received from the state show that Hardin has run with the ticket and in a few counties ahead of it, and if this ratio continues his election is assured.

Some counties in the eastern part of the state show small republican gains as compared with the vote for president in 1892.

In Louisville Hardin is believed to have been scratched less than usual, but Bradley probably carries the city.

The republicans elected four out of seven school trustees and will probably control the city council.

No returns have been received as to the estimates of the legislature.

UTAH.

Salt Lake, Utah, November 5.—The election passed off very quietly today. The vote cast on account of the bad weather will not exceed 80 per cent of the total vote. Sufficient returns have not yet been received to show with any degree of certainty what the result will be, but present indications are that the vote will remain substantially as it was last year, except that the populist vote for Lawrence for governor will cut down Well's, republican, majority. The republicans will, apparently, control both branches of the legislature. The constitution is adopted by an overwhelming majority. Forty precincts heard from show democratic gains over last year of 150. Cain, democrat, may pull through for governor, owing to Lawrence, populist, drawing heavily from Wells the republican candidate, but it will be very close. Allen, republican, will probably defeat Roberts for congress.

Ogden, Utah., November 5.—Caine, democrat, for governor, 2,533; Wells, republican 2,440. Roberts, democrat, for congress, 2,385. Allen, republican, 2,3939. Vote for statehood, 2,249; against, 144. These returns are outside of Salt Lake and Ogden.

175,000 IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republicans Seem To Be in Evidence in the Keystone State.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 5.—Pennsylvania has elected Haywood, republican, for state treasurer by a majority approximating 175,0000, against 135,146 majority in 1893 for Jackson, republican, state treasurer. The six republican candidates for superior judges are elected by majorities slightly below that for Haywood.

The choice of the minority party's representation on the superior court bench is from indications at this writing, either Herman Yerkes, of Bucks county, of Peter P. Smith, of Lackwanna county. Philadelphia gives Haywood about 70,000 majority, with Yerkes leading the democratic candidates for superior judge.

Thirty-seven wards in Philadelphia show a republican majority of about 74,799, and a republican gain of about 20,091 as compared with the vote of 1893 for the state treasurer when the republicans majority was 52,246.

York county gives an estimated democratic majority of 2,000. Compared with the vote of 1893, this shows a democratic gain of 1,351.

Perry county gives a republican majority of 500—a democratic gain of 73.

A Three Master on Lookout.

Beaufort, N. C., November 5.—(Special.)—The Jones leaves Wilmington tonight to assist the large three-masted schooner Hattie C. Luce, from Boston, which is wrecked east of Cape Lookout. The wind and sea are high.

OHIO GOES WRONG

Republicans Sweep the State by One of Their Vast Majorities.

CAMPBELL SNOWED UNDER

The Legislature Heavily Republican in Both Branches.

BRICE CANNOT GO BACK TO THE SENATE

Populists Did Not Hold All Their Strength of Last Year—Foraker Is on Top Again.

Columbus, O., November 5.—(Special.)—The democratic hopes in Ohio fell with a crash tonight when the returns of today's election came in. The republican victory was so sweeping that it startled the republicans as much as the democrats.

Bushnell is elected by almost 100,000 plurality and a large majority of the members of the legislature that will elect a successor to Senator Brice are republicans. Only in Hamilton county (Cincinnati) was the effect of Campbell's gallant fight against Coxism and corruption in the legislature effective. There the republican majority was reduced from 22,000 to about 8,000.

The populistic vote was reduced over one-half, so that the result cannot be attributed in any degree to that course. An analysis of the returns shows that the republican vote was about 445,000, or 10,000 more than in 1893, when McKinley was elected governor. In 1892 the republican vote was only 405,000. In other words, it is evident that the democrats who, in 1893, charged the financial panic to the policy of the administration, and who deserted the party in disgust, have not yet returned to the fold.

The silver democrats have throughout the campaign been more or less disgruntled that silver received no recognition in the platform, and it is also true that Senator Brice's candidacy for re-election helped to swamp the ticket. The effect of the result on the political fortunes of McKinley as a presidential candidate will be watched here with intense interest. It places the anti-McKinley machine in complete control, and already tonight McKinley's friends realize the effective weapon they have placed in the hands of his arch enemy. Foraker will now have the opportunity for which he has waited so long, and those who know him best are strongest in the belief that he will not neglect it.

The republican chairman claims 75 out of 112 members of the house and 27 out of 37 of the senate.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight precints outside of Cincinnati—Bushnell, republican, 126,248; Campbell, democrat, 94,035.

OHIO.

Bushnell Carries the State by Perhaps One Hundred Thousand Majority.

Columbus, O., November 5.—At midnight Chairman Kurtz, of the republican state committee, sent telegrams to General Asa Bushnell, candidate for governor; General Jones, of Youngstown, candidate for lieutenant governor, and to ex-Governor Foraker, stating that the whole republican state ticket was elected by pluralities bordering close around 100,000 and congratulating them. He also, at the same time, gave out a statement that the legislature elected today would stand as follows:

Senate—Twenty-seven republicans, ten democrats; house—seventy-six republicans, thirty-six democrats. Republican majority on joint ballot, fifty-seven.

These figures are probably not far from correct, though they may be slightly reduced by later returns.

Governor McKinley was asked by the United Press correspondent, what, in his opinion, had caused the large republican majorities. He replied: "The same thing that caused the same results in the last two state elections—the inability of the democratic congress to legislate for the good of the country." He said he was not at all surprised at the result in this state. As the correspondent was interviewing the governor, a glee club was outside his office window singing a song that nominated him for the presidency and great crowds were waiting to offer their congratulations upon the result.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Greenhalge Is Re-Elected by at Least Forty Thousand Majority.

Boston Mass, November 5.—Massachusetts re-elected Governor F. T. Greenhalge for a third term by about 65,000 plurality over George Fred Williams, democrat, in a total vote of some 10,000 less than last year. Lieutenant Governor Walcott, republican, is re-elected by a plurality nearly as large. The balance of the republican state ticket is elected by slightly smaller pluralities. William H. Moody is elected to congress in the sixth district by nearly 10,000 majority over Harvey N. Shepard, democrat. The democrats have gained one senator in Boston and a few representatives throughout the state.

The question, is it expedient to grant municipal suffrage to woman, is decided in the negative by a majority of 55,000, or very nearly two to one.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., November 5.—Not one-tenth of the voting precincts in the state had sent in even partial returns up to 11 o'clock. Reports are mainly from county seats, with a few estimates on outlying precincts, and these indicated a material falling off from the vote of 1893, with which comparisons are made. The loss to each party is about the same, and unless radical changes occur in outlying counties the republican state ticket will be elected. Incomplete returns from the state show that Norval, republican, has carried the state by 20,000 over Maxwell, populist, for supreme court justice.

VIRGINIA'S ALL RIGHT.

Richmond, Va., November 6.—(Special.)—Returns received up to 1:30 o'clock this morning show that while the democrats have carried the state and elected more than a majority of the general assembly, they suffered more serious losses than was expected. The honest elections people have certainly carried sixteen house districts and two senatorial districts, one of the latter being the district now represented by Mr. Walton, the patron of the present election law which is being so vigorously fought. The opposition also claims to have carried Augusta and Pittsylvania, two of the largest counties in the state, and both of which usually give large democratic majorities. With the nineteen hold-over senators the democrats will certainly have two-thirds of both houses.

Blood at the Polls.

Cape Charles, Va., November 5.—W. A. Stevenson, white, a well-known farmer, thirty-five years of age at Casten, Somerset county, Maryland, was shot through the head at the polls, while trying to vote, by Samuel Dickerson, colored. Sevenson is not expected to live. Dickerson made his escape.

PINGREE RE-ELECTED.

Detroit, Mich., November 5.—The city elections here today passed off quietly. The weather was perfect, but a slight vote was polled. H. S. Pingree, the republican nominee for mayor, carried the city by 8,000 majority over Samuel Coldwater, democrat. The entire republican city ticket is elected. A majority of the sixteen aldermen are republicans.

IT WAS A FAILURE.

Great Northern Men Refuse To Quit Work.

Butte, Mon., November 5.—Advices from Kalispel are to the effect that the strike ordered on the Great Northern last night by Roy M. Goodwin, the American Railway Union director, is a flat failure, as the men refused to quit work and Goodwin and three others are under arrest on the charge of malicious destruction of property.

The men had a preliminary hearing this afternoon. The testimony was that Goodwin, with the others, came to tht roundhouse at midnight. Goodwin mounted the engine of which Reynolds was in charge and said: "There is a strike on." The engine was run into the house, and the fires of the engines were then drawn. The snow dozer was run on the turn table and thrown into the pit. The men are held in $500 bonds.

There does not appear to be any possibility of a strike on the Montana Central, regardless of what may happen on the main line. Messages received from Havre and Kalispel quote Chief Dispatcher Taylor and Chief Dispatcher Rogers, of the Montana and Kalispel divisions, respectively, as saying that not a man in their jurisdiction refused to go to work this morning. The only trouble reported was the grounding of the company and Western Union wires east and west of Pacific junction yesterday, which interfered with the telegraph business for about four hours, until the difficulty could be overcome. It is reported that the company has the perpetrators spotted. A message from St. Paul says there is no trouble on the system. The employes of the Montana Central on the Butte and Great Valley division, are attending to their business as usual.

"This whole business is being engineered by a few men who are not employes of the Great Northern," said a Montana Central man tonight. "A few of them have been discharged for incompetency and others because they were seeking to make trouble. The action of the men at Kalispel, who killed engines and attempted to burn a bridge near Columbia Falls yesterday is denounced by the employes here as an outrage which merits swift punishment."

Condustor Hall, of the Montana Central departed last evening for Great Falls and carried with him a communication signed by all of the employes of the road setting forth that they have no grievance and that they had no representative at the St. Paul meeting of the committee to discuss the situation.

Only a Few Went Out.

Minneapolis, Minn., November 5.—There are no indications here of a strike on the Great Northern system. A few men have left their work at outlying stations, but not enough to interfere with the regular running of trains.

At Devil's Lake, N. D., the strike was declared on at midnight, but there was no trouble.

DELEGATES TO ATLANTA.

Governor Coffin Names Traveling Men To Represent Connecticut.

Hartford, Conn., November 5.—Governor Coffin today apointed the following delegates to the Commercial Travelers' con-

F. T. Greenhalge.

L. Lowndes.

gress, which will meet at Atlanta, Ga., November 13th:

Hartford—Major Frank Cowles, Frank H. Crygier, Colonel Everett L. Morse, John H. Marsh, Norman H. Spencer.

New Haven—Frank C. Bushnell, T. H. Bales, Charles T. Ward, James A. Howarth.

Bridgeport—George Baldwin, George Comstock, Harry S. Andrews.

Waterbury—Albert N. Frost.

Gave It to the Children.

Kansas City, Mo., November 5.—The Missouri university alumni of this city met in the Midland hotel last night to take action on the death of Eugene Field. A motion was made and carried that in view of Mr. Field's fondness for children the entire contribution for the intended banquet to have been given Mr. Field last night be turned over to the children's home.

'Suspended Part of Them.

Glasgow, November 5.—The Clyde ship builders began their promised lockout today by paying off and suspending 25 per cent of their workmen. The Clyde builders are acting in harmony with the Belfast ship builders, whose employes are on a strike.

DUKES COME HIGH

Vanderbilt Gives $5,000,000 for Marlborough's Title and Coronet.

CONSUELO WEDS HIM TODAY

It Is To Be the Swellest Affair in Gotham's History.

VANITY FAIR WILL RESEMBLE A MOB

Many Policemen Will Be at the Church To Preserve Order and Chase Off the Uninvited.

New York, November 5.—William K. Vanderbilt, his daughter, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and the duke of Marlborough met at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt, at 24 East Seventy-second street, this morning and signed the papers affecting the marriage settlements.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was not present. Mr. Vanderbilt drove to the house with his lawyer, J. Henry Anderson. A few minutes later the duke arrived with his solicitor, Milward Harding.

An hour was spent in going over the terms, and finally the papers were signed by Miss Vanderbilt, her father and her propective husband.

It was subsequently learned on good authority that by the terms of the settlement Miss Vanderbilt gets a dowry of $5,000,000. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt will become the duchess of Marlborough at noon tomorrow.

The marriage will be celebrated in St. Thomas" church, in the presence of 1,500 invited guests. The wedding, without doubt, will surpass in elaboration of details any previous wedding ever solemnized in this city. The rank in England of the young bridegroom and the great wealth of the bride's family have caused their nuptials to attract a vast deal of attention. It is consequently expected that a great crowd of curious persons will be attracted to the scene of the ceremony, and every possible precaution has been taken to prevent any disorder, such as marked the wedding of the earl of Craven and Miss Bradley-Martin. A large force of police will be on hand to keep Fifth avenue and the adjoining streets clear, and to hold the crowd back from the church entrances. No person will be allowed in the church except those who have tickets. The doors will be opened at 10 o'clock. At that time a concert of vocal and instrumental music will begin under the conduct of George William Warren. It is expected that this will be concluded by 11:15 o'clock. The symphony orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch, will then play. The nuptial music from "Lohengrin" will be played during the ceremony.

The time for the ceremony has been fixed for 12 o'clock. The clergymen who are to take part in the ceremony will be in the chancel at that time. Bishop Littlejohn will officiate, assisted by Bishop Potter and Dr. John Wesley Brown.

A GEORGIA NEGRO SHOT.

He Was Over in Alabama—An Ex-Convict Did It.

Gadsden, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—A shooting scrape occurred here at 6 o'clock this evening between Jim Adams and Will Cothran, in which the latter was severely wounded and will die. The murderer was tracked to the mountain, where he was lost. Adams is an ex-convict and a mean negro and is wanted at several places. Cothran recently came from Rome, Ga., and is a peaceable and quiet negro.

A SAVANNAHIAN KILLED.

He Was Thrown from a Train and Received Fatal Injuries.

Mobile, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—Robert L. Buttler, of Savannah, Ga., was thrown from a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville road two miles north of Mobile late last night and fatally injured. Both arms and a leg were broken, and he received internal injuries. Butler was brought to Mobile and removed to Charity hospital. He died ten minutes after being admitted. He resided on Sixth street in Savannah, and leaves a wife and two children.

Attempt to Blow Up a Bridge.

Haverhill, Mass., November 5.—What was probably an attempt to wreck a train or damage the big Boston and Maine railroad bridge between here and Bradford, was discovered this morning by a pedestrian coming over the footwalk of the bridge. A large stick of dynamite, with a fuse attached, was found between the grooves of the tracks and the guard rail. The fuse had been lighted, and it is believed that a heavy fog from the river, which prevailed last night, extinguished the light. The bridge is a mammoth iron structure, and stands thirty feet above the river. No clew has been obtained regarding the perpetrators.

Mrs. Rachel Cantor.

Worcester, Mass., November 5.—Mrs. Rachel Cantor, the oldest actress in America, died last night. She retired from the stage thirty years ago and for many years was an inmate of the Edwin Forrest home in Philadelphia. She was born in 1810.

GOVERNOR A. J. McLAURIN, OF MISSISSIPPI, The One Democrat Who se Election Is Certain.

BY THE FLAMES.

New York Suffers a Three Million Dollar Loss.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH

Firemen Cut Off by the Flames Rescued—Big Blaze at Bleecker Street and Broadway.

New York, November 5.—The most serious fire with which the fire department of this city has had to cope for several years was discovered in the building at the corner of Bleecker street and Broadway shortly after 9 o'clock this evening.

Within fifteen minutes one-half the block between Broadway and Crosby street was aflame and a second, third, fourth and fifth alarm was sounded. Most of the buildings which served to feed the flames were old rattletraps and as they took fire one after the other the conflagration seemed to get beyond control of the firefighters.

At 9:15 the roof and side walls fell in with a crash. In a few minutes flames leaped across the street to the Manhattan bank building. In ten minutes that building was ablaze from cellar to roof, as was also the building on the corner of Crosby. This place is occupied by White's express.

When the rear wall of the building fell there were four firemen in the building next to it. The six-story building towers above this and when the wall fell they started to run, but they seemed to be too late and were probably caught.

By 10 o'clock three-fourths of the entire department of the city was on the scene. No. 640 Broadway was totally wrecked, Nos. 636 and 638 were badly burned but not destroyed. These stores are occupied by Al Simon & Co., Adler & Gloveman and Goodrich, carriage builder.

The police and firemen cleared a number of people out of 63 Bleecker street. Two women had to be forced out and two children, sleeping on the top floor, were rescued with difficulty.

At 9:30 o'clock the entire block, extending from Broadway to Crosby street on Bleecker, was a solid mass of flames.

Narrow Escape from Death.

The doors of the bank building, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker were broken in by the firemen. Deputy Chief Reilly and Battalion Chief Lalley led the crews of several engine companies into the building and up to the sixth floor. As the building was deemed fire-proof the firemen took unusual hazards in climbing up to reach the flames, which had seized the entire upper portion of the building. While on the sixth floor the stairway below them caught fire and five minutes later the stairway leading to the seventh floor gave way and fell upon them. Some of the firemen were able to climb to the seventh floor out of danger. Chief Lalley with them. Deputy Chief Reilly and the rest of the firemen were hemmed in so that they could neither go up nor down. They shouted to the firemen in the streets to run up ladders, which was quickly done, and the imperiled firemen were soon clambering down to safety.

Deputy Chief Reilly was injured about the head and shoulders; Firemen Lawler and Coleman also sustained severe bruises and contusions. Coleman was able to continue work, however. Chief Reilly was so disabled that he had to be taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Lawler was also taken there. No fire in this city for years caused so much excitement.

At this hour (1 a. m.) the fire is under control. The damage caused by the fire is estimated to be $3,000,000. Both the Manhattan Savings bank and the Empire State bank are in ruins.

List of the Injured.

Deputy Chief F. G. Reilly, two ribs broken.

Battalion Chief Thomas Lalley, internal injuries.

Fireman Lawler, injured about the legs.

Foreman Charles H. Shea, knee hurt.

Fireman George Coleman, contusions.

Policeman James Walsh, overcome by smoke.

Frank Henkel, cut about face by flying glass.

Fireman Donovan, cut about face.

Chief Bonner said that twenty-five men belonging to the department had been more or less injured. He had not been furnished with all the names of the men injured and hardly expected he would be before morning. The Manhattan Savings bank building was valued at $150,000. Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., tailors, who occupied part of it, had a stock valued at $70,000; Strauss & Co., in the same building, 000; Strauss & Co., tailors, in the same building, probably lose $90,000; Floeffelt & Co., jewelry, $15,000; other small tenants, $50,000.

The Empire State bank building, not even the shell of which is left, was probably worth $75,000. Among the firms occupying it were Charles Hecht & Co., flowers and feathers, will lose probably $150,000; William Burk & Co., neckwear, probably lose $30,000; the New York Feather Company $100,000 and other tenants $50,000.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

Loss by Fire of Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Decatur, Ill., November 5.—The big fire which broke out last night in Powers's grand opera house was got under control at 8 o'clock this morning by the combined efforts of the Decatur and Springfield fire departments. What at first seemed to be an insignificant blaze turned out to be the most disastrous fire the city has ever experienced. The total loss is now estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000.

Every loser was insured. The heaviest losers were O. Powers, the owner of the opera house and the entire block of buildings burned or partially burned, and the Lynn Scruggs dry goods company. This company was damaged to the extent of $150,000, while the damage to the property of Mr. Powers will be $100,000. There is yet no explanation of the origin of the fire. There has been no play at the opera house since Sunday night. It was heated by steam furnished by a private company and was lighted by electricity. Mr. Powers will rebuild all the property destroyed at once.

THE SECRET OF A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS FOUND IN CUTICURA SOAP

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depots F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LOOKING FOR A TRUNK

In Which Is Thought To Be the Body of a Woman.

Montreal, November 5.—A trunk which promises to be the principal link in the evidence of another horrible case of wife murder is hidden somewhere in this city and strenuous efforts are being made to find it. The man in search of it is Sheriff Brown, of Plymouth, N. H., who succeeded some time ago in arresting the murderer in Vermont and has him now safely lodged in jail at Haverhill, N. H. The murderer's name is Wilo Gray, lumberman and farm laborer. In September, 1891, his wife, Julia Gray, mysteriously disappeared and though the disappearance at first created considerable talk, the story given out by the husband to the effect that the wife had gone to California with another man, was more or less believed. Gray afterwards moved to Vermont and three weeks ago the corpse of the wife was found in a deserted house near Plymouth.

It has been ascertained that Gray, to avoid suspicion, previously shipped his wife's trunk by express to Montreal. It arrived here, addressed to Mrs. J. Gray, and remained unclaimed in the express office until after the regular lapse of time, when it was sold by auction on the 19th of April to some person thus far unknown. The relatives of Mrs. Gray, who could tell the probable contents of the trunk, live in the Indian Territory and California. As far as can be remembered the trunk was a tin one. At Sheriff's Brown request the express officials are doing all in their power to trace the trunk.

THE REGATTA AT AUSTIN.

Three Interesting Races Between the Oarsmen.

Austin, Tex., November 5.—The weather was cloudy but delightful today, and the regatta races were witnessed by an immense crowd. The water was a little choppy, from the effects of a south breeze, but the oarsmen were in fine condition. The day's programme opened with a half-mile dash straightway, a single scull, for a purse of $100; open to all professional scullers. The entries were: Teemer, Bubear, Barry, Haines, J. Gaudaur, Peterson, Hanlan, and Rogers. The start was evenly made, and it was a pretty and interesting spurt with Teemer soon easily in the lead, which he kept to the finish, with J. Gaudaur nearly a boat's length behind, followed by Bubear. Haines dropped out before the finish. Rogers fouled with a stake, costing him, he said, the race. Time, 3:02½.

The second event was the trial heat, three miles, with a turn, double scull, between two English crews, the winner to row in the final against Teemer and Rogers for a purse of $1,000 and the world's championship. The entries were Bubear and Barry, Haines and Wingate. The race was very close for some distance, when Haines and Wingate pulled ahead and rounded the flag first. Bubear and Barry were close on their heels and on the downward course began to crawl up, and soon were neck and neck. Bubear and Barry forged ahead, crossing the finishing line about a boat's length ahead. Time, 19:34½.

The third race was a mile and a half straightway for a purse of $150 and the world's championship, between Miss Rosie Mosenthelm, of St. Louis, and Miss Tillie Ashley, of Hartford, Conn. Miss Mosenthelm finished half a boat's length ahead. Time, 15:19½.

AUGUSTA'S COUNCIL UNANIMOUS

Against the Passage of the Anti-Barroom Bill.

Augusta, November 5.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the council last night one of the most important things the body did was to pass a resolution against the anti-barroom bill before the legislature. The resolution was offered by Councilman H. H. D'Antignac and is as follows:

"Whereas, The bill now pending before the legislature, known as the 'anti-barroom bill,' is, in the opinion of the city council of Augusta, fraught with menace to the common school fund, which is more valuable to the people than any other appropriation of government, and if passed it would also greatly reduce the revenues of this city, without any corresponding advantage, and would cause taxation to be materially increased upon realty and lessen the rental values of property in the city, and drive many good citizens out of business and also greatly impair its trade and commerce, and

"Whereas, In view of the disastrous consequences aforesaid, it is proper for the municipal government of Augusta to take some steps to prevent such disastrous legislation and protest against the same in the interest of its citizens, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the city council of Augusta, that the mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to appoint a committee, consisting of himself and four citizens, who shall be charged with the duty of representing the city of Augusta before the legislature of Georgia, and do all in their power to oppose and defeat the passage of said bill."

Mr. Austin offered the following amendment:

"Resolved, also, That our representatives in the legislature be requested to act in conformity and to the success of this action."

The resolution and amendment were passed without a dissenting vote.

The mayor appointed the following committee: Messrs. J. B. Cumming, Charles Estes, James Tobin and D. B. Dyer. The mayor is also a member of the committee.

AMBASSADORS VISIT THE PORTE

And Urge the Immediate Adoption of Reform Measures.

London, November 5.—The papers here in their issues tomorrow will give prominence to a dispatch from Rome giving the text of a dispatch received there from Constantinople. The dispatch, which is dated November 5th, says that owing to the news regarding constantly recurring disturbances to the detriment of Christians of all nationalities in various parts of the Turkish empire, the ambasssadors of the great powers went separately to the porte today to urge the immediate adoption of adequate measures to bring about the restoration of order and to declare that if such measures were not adopted the powers would decide in concert upon the steps to be taken.

The ambassadors required Said Pasha, the foreign minister, to state what the government intended to do to terminate the state of anarchy at present prevailing.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

Roadmaster Comer Has Been Appropriating His Road's Funds.

Bellows Falls, Vt., November 5.—Road Master A. G. Comer, of the Bennington and Rutland railroad, has confessed to misappropriating the funds of the company to an amount exceeding $20,000. Comer has been in the employ of the company over twenty-five years and is sixty-five years of age. He has been a trusted official. The peculations have extended over a period of years. Comer, on being charged with certain crookedness, offered to make restitution to the railroad company to the amount of his embezzlement and turned over property valued at over $17,000. It is estimated that Comer is worth over $100,000.

CORBETT MAKES A SPEECH.

Denounces Fitzsimmons as the Rankest Coward He Ever Met.

Memphis, Tenn., November 5.—At the conclusion of the bout with Trainer McVey last night at the Lyceum theater, Corbett in response to repeated cheers, made a speech in which he defended his actions in the recent fizzle at Hot Springs and said that Fitzsimmons was the rankest coward he had ever met and concluded by saying:

"I offered to fight him for nothing, anywhere, but he refused to do it and now I want to say that if that man has got to take the championship away from America it will never go out of this country."

SHARK LIKED GOLD

An Ex-Diver Tells a Very Pretty Romance of His Adventures.

A MONSTER SWALLOWS $45,000

His Appetite Was at Last Satisfied. Dizzy with Precious Metal. A Valuable Fish.

"I suppose," quoth James T. Gaulin, of Winchester, Mass., who was sitting on the hotel veranda, according to The Buffalo Express, "that I had the honor of killing the most valuable fish that ever swam the seas. I did it single-handed, too. I aver that this fish was worth more at the time of its death than the finest sperm whale that was ever harpooned, although we should really leave whales out of the question when speaking of fish.

"It was thirty years ago and I was young and foolish enough to be a deep-sea diver. Our diving schooner and crew had been sent to Cuba to try to recover some stuff from a Spanish boat that had foundered off the coast of Cuba, just where I don't now recollect. It was quite a long trip for us and as the employment of a diving outfit was an expensive thing in those days the boys knew that there must be something pretty valuable in the hold of the wreck. I was quite close to our skipper and he told me that there were several boxes of gold coin in the wreck. On our arrival at the port near where the wreck lay in thirty feet of water the agent of the owners of the sunken schooner told us something more surprising. It was that the gold had not been stowed in boxes in the cabin, as was usual, but for some reason had been bagged and placed in the hold, being billed as copper washers. This was probably a scheme to avoid any chance of the spirit of cupidity arising in the crew, for the treasure was very great.

"As the confidential man, I was selected to go down first and find the money bags, attach lines to them, and have them taken out before the other divers should proceed with the work of taking out the other freight that the water had not harmed. I was soon in the hold and was surprised to find that the bags were only a little distance from the hole in the side that had caused the schooner to founder. I had been told that there would be twelve bags, but I could lay my hands on but eleven of them. Finally I spied a torn bag lying near the hole in the hull, and on picking it up discovered that it contained a few gold coins. I decided that the heavy triple sacking had been torn open some way or other when the schooner sank. I fastened lines about the eleven bags that were intact, and had them hoisted, afterwards going up for air, for our apparatus was not very good.

"In a few minutes I returned to the hold to search for the scattering coins. Very few of them were in sight. It occurred to me that they might have been washed outside the boat, judging from the position of the wreck and the fact that the hole was far down toward the ship's bottom. I was about to crawl out of the hole, when I remembered that it might hazard the air pipe, so I was pulled up and let down again over the vessel's side. I was disappointed not to find any indication of the gold near the hole in the schooner, but set to work digging resolutely in the sand. I had gone but a foot down when I struck the gold pieces all in a lump. I picked out a great handful and turned the light on them, for I was a lover of gold then, even though it did not belong to me.

"Just then I saw something that made the rubber helmet rise from my head. It was a man-eating shark. I hadn't thought of one in so long a time that I had neglected to bring any knife. It was rushing at me. The stupid creature never stopped to consider that with a rubber and lead dressing a diver makes a poor lunch. I was kneeling beside the gold. At the shark's onslaught I naturally hung to the handful of gold as though to use it as a weapon. He turned on his side, opening his horrible mouth. A feeling of grim humor had come over me. The cruel goldbugs had sent me down here to be devoured after saving thousands of dollars for them. I would be a spendthrift at the last. So with all my force I flung the heavy handful of coin into the yawning mouth.

"The shark must have thought it was a part of me, for he snapped his jaws over the golden morsel. I am satisfied that he broke some teeth. He swam back a little and then rushed at me again. I had no weapon but the gold, so again I flung into the hideous maw enough to buy me a home in New England. I saw him snap and swallow it. Again and again was the attack repeated and as often did I hurl gold into the shark's throat. Pretty soon he became dizzy, as it were, for the gold had unbalanced him, settling in the forward part of his body. Then he writhed in agony and I had to keep dodging his flurry. Then, with one terrible shudder, he sank to the bottom, weighted down by the gold. I tied a line about him and then gave the signal to be pulled up. Then I helped hoist the shark. We cut him open. Gentlemen, you must take the word of an ex-diver that there was $45,000 in him. Gold had killed him."

Silence smeared itself all over the veranda. The pale moon slid behind a cloud. The amphitheater organ slowly wove a weird chunk of melody. The chimes began to ring. "Those were great days," said Mr. Gaulin, sadly.

MAYVE WAS ACQUITTED.

He Was Accused of Killing the Illegitimate Son of His Wife.

Paris, November 5.—The sensational trial of the Marquis de Mayve, who was accused of having murdered in 1885 the illegitimate son of his wife, by throwing him from the cliffs between Sorronto and Castellameri, Italy, was ended today in the acquittal of the prisoner. The trial lasted six days.

The trial has excited much interest in France owing to the dramatic incidents connected with the alleged murder. The Marquis Baptistin de Nayve was an illegitimate son of a shopgirl, but was legitimatized by the marriage of his father to the girl. The marquis' wife was the daughter of a rich landowner but in her early youth had been betrayed by one of her father's servants. A son was born to her, but his existence was kept a close secret. The marquis met her and married her, receiving from her parents the sum of 600,000 francs as a marriage portion. He became aware of his wife's former frailty and of the existence of her son who had been placed in a seminary.

This boy, who was ignorant of his birth, became possessed of the idea that he must find his mother and sought every means in his power to do so. This fact was known to the marquise and marquis and caused them both uneasiness, as should the boy learn that the marquise was his mother, a scandal was sure to follow. The mother, however, loved her boy, and when the marquis proposed that he be sent away she objected strongly. This led to violent scenes between the couple and finally the marquis apparently abandoned the idea of sending the boy away. It was charged that he afterwards went to the seminary and took the boy away. The next heard of the boy was the finding of the body, with the skull crushed on the rocks at the foot of the cliffs.

Time passed and the mystery of his death promised never to be cleared up, when suddenly the marquise denounced her husband as a murderer to the authorities and he was arrested. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial as three witnesses who might have thrown much light on the case died before the marquis was arrested. These were a seamstress with whom the boy had lived prior to his entrance into the seminary; the matrimonial agent through whom the marriage of the marquis and marquise was brought about, and the superior of the seminary attended by the boy. The dead boy was known as Hippolyte Menaldo and was fifteen years of age when he was killed. The marquis claimed that the boy had run away from home and that in his flight he had probably fallen over the cliff.

ST. LOUIS WANTS IT.

A Committee To Go to Washington To Try To Get the Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., November 5.—The movement for the national republican convention for this city took shape today. At a meeting of the Business Men's League a committee of twenty-five was appointed to go to Washington to urge the claim of the city before the national committee. The committee is empowered to guarantee the payment of all expenses of the convention, including railroad and hotel bills of the delegates and incidental expenses. No fixed amount of money is placed at the committee's disposal, but during the discussion sums ranging from $75,000 to $100,000 were named as necessary and no anxiety was expressed as to raising the needed funds. The committee includes Governor Stone, ex-Governor Francis, Mayor Walbridge, Hon. Nathan Frank and other prominent citizens.

MESSAGE FROM AFRICA'S WILDS.

Dr. Smith Sends One Word Which Cheers His Friends.

Philadelphia, November 5.—A cablegram was received in this city last night from Dr. Donaldson Smith, dated Aden, bearing the one word, "Successful." This news established the safety of the plucky Philadelphian who, for the past year and a half, has been exploring the wilds of eastern Africa, and at the same time puts an end to the doubt as to his safety, which had been felt by those interested in the expedition for the past two months.

Dr. Smith entered Africa on the eastern coast about the 3d degree of north latitude a year ago last June, to push across the country of the Galleas and Mazai, to two lakes which have been recently discovered by another expedition, and from thence on to the two Nyanzas, his object being to carry out and complete the line of exploration from the lakes to the east coast, a distance of several hundred miles. Dr. Smith was accompanied by about 150 Africans, and at first by an Englishman, who was subsequently obliged to return to London. Dr. Smith sent back some fine specimens of the region's flora, after he had been in his expedition a few months, for the Geographical Society of London and some months later was reported to be pushing on. Aside from these evidences of his safety there have been none until the arrival of his cablegram last evening.

As the region which Dr. Smith has traversed is at the present time represented by a blank space on the map of Africa, the significance of the explorer's brief message will be realized immediately. He has undoubtedly made a great many discoveries of much value. Dr. Smith is well known in this city, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1885, and a member of the University and other clubs.

FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Herzberg Bros., Wholesale Furnishing Goods, in Financial Trouble.

Philadelphia, November 5.—After having been in business for more than a quarter of a century Herz and Solomon Herzberg, trading as Herzberg Bros., have failed, and the sheriff is in possession of their wholesale furnishing goods house, No. 325 Market street. Executions were issued upon several judgments, including one in favor of the Mechanics' National bank for $25,0000, and two others, each for $3,675 in favor, respectively, of I. Herzberg & Bro., and Johanna Brunswick. Aside from these liabilities there are others, running the total to over $60,000.

A son of Mr. Herz Herzberg said today that the trouble was caused by the recent depression in business, but it would have been comparatively easy, he continued, for the house to have made up its losses if it had not been for the illness of the junior partner, Mr. Solomon Herzberg, who had been the active member.

REPORT PREPARED

By the Reorganization Committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

Baltimore, November 5.—The reorganization committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad has prepared a report to be submitted to the bondholders, which states that a reorganization of the road is only possible as a unit, and that such reorganization is absolutely essential to preserve the property and protect the interests of the creditors. Of the total issue of $3,054,000 of first mortgage bonds, $2,656,000 have been deposited with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York.

The reorganization plan provides for the issuance of $500,000 of 4½ per cent preference bonds, $3,400,000 of new general mortgage bonds bearing interest for four years at 5 per cent, and at 4 per cent thereafter; $1,700,000 first preferred stock, $600,000 of second preferred stock and $900,000 of common stock.

These securities are to be distributed as follows: For each $1,000 a bond and coupons, new general mortgage bonds $1,000 first preferred stock for shares, $400 common stock two shares, $200; for each $1,000 B or C bond and coupons, new general mortgage bond $750, first preferred stock six shares $600, common stock two shares $200. Two years overdue interest in the bonds and 25 per cent of the principal of the B and C issues are converted into first preferred stock. The first and second preferred and common stock will be vested in a voting trust for five years. The reorganization committee will name the first board of directors for the new company.

ASK FOR BEST'S REINSTATEMENT

Great Northern Employes Preparing for Their Strike.

Duluth, Minn., November 5.—The employes of the Great Northern at Superior today circulated a petition for the immediate reinstatement of Engineer Best, president of the American Railway Union lodge at that point, who was discharged last night for being a member of the committee who waited on President Hill at St. Paul. The men worship Best on account of his heroic action in the Hinckley fire a year ago, which resulted in the saving of a trainload of people, and if he is not taken back they will probably vote tonight to go out. The rush of grain to the head of the lake is now greater than it has ever been, and a strike would play havoc.

Disapprove of Goodwin's Action.

Butte, Mont., November 5.—There is but one sentiment among the Montana Central employes in regard to the action of Roy Goodwin, American Railway Union director, in ordering a strike on the Kalispel division of the Great Northern last night, and that is one of the entire disapproval and condemnation, and the attempt to burn a bridge and wreck a passenger train is denounced in unmeasured terms. All Great Northern trains were on time today and there is no interruption at all of traffic on the Montana Central. The men on the latter will positively not strike and they have declared that they have no sympathy with the strike movement. The only sympathy expressed for the strike comes from the men who participated in the American Railway Union strike a year ago.

Trains Running Regularly.

St. Paul, Minn., November 5.—Reports up to 10 p. m. are to the effect that trains on the Great Northern are running pretty nearly on time, except at Devil's Lake, N. D. At the letter point several trains were sidetracked during the afternoon, but officials say all will be smoothed out in another day. Everything is again quiet at Spokane, Kalispel, Columbia Falls and Minot. President Hill said this afternoon: "I have been looking all the afternoon for a strike, but have not been able to find one. All the employes of the Great Northern are working full time. Engineer Best, one of the committee of agitators, who was discharged by the company, earned $206 for the month just ended. We cannot afford at this time to have trouble with our men and we will not."

At St. Cloud there are no changes in the strike situation except that the company has taken extra precautions to protect property. Extra watchmen are being sworn to guard the telegraph lines. Strikers, however, are confident and say that the time to go out at this end of the road is not yet at hand. Meetings have been held at Melrose, but it is doubtful whether the men will go out. St. Cloud shopmen express no dissatisfaction and will not strike.

LEFT GERMANY SUDDENLY

Because He Could Get No Satisfaction from Hohenlohe.

Berlin, November 5.—The following story, which has just leaked out, has caused a great sensation in diplomatic circles in Berlin:

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, last Saturday afternoon had a prolonged interview, which he himself had specially requested, with Chancellor von Hohenlohe. When the ambassador left the chancellor's presence he appeared to be greatly alarmed. He immediately proceeded to his embassy, whence he sent Rifat Bey, councilor to the Turkish embassy, to obtain from the Austrian embassy a pass through Austria, to be used the same evening. That evening the Turkish ambassador left Berlin without paying the visits which are usually made by a foreign diplomat receiving his conge, and without notifying the Reichsanzeiger or the official newspapers of his departure.

A meeting of the cabinet was hastily summoned on Sunday, over which Prince Hohenlohe presided. The meeting lasted several hours. It is reported that the Turkish ambassador told Prince Hohenlohe that unless the pressure which England is exerting upon Turkey was retired the sultan's government might become the victim of a domestic revolution. The report says the ambassador begged Hohenlohe for assurances that Germany would not side with England in driving the sultan into a dangerous road. Prince Hohenlohe was unable to satisfy the ambassador, whereupon the latter left Berlin abruptly. Just before leaving he informed the proprietor of the Ambassadorial hotel, where he was living, that he did not intend to return to Berlin for a long time, and nominated Rifat Bey charge d'affaires in his absence.

It is reported that the cabinet council on Sunday discussed the Turkish question exhaustively and finally referred the matter to the kaiser for his decision.

GAVE THE SIGN.

An Incident at a Trial in Court at Anderson, Ind.

Anderson, Ind., November 5.—In the superior court yesterday William H. Freeman, of Henlock, appeared in the interest of his brother, Arthur, who has a case in court. William S. Devin was the judge presiding. He is a Mason and prominent in other secret orders. William H. Freeman took a seat directly in front of the judge. As the case proceeded he gave the Masonic sign of distress. It was quickly recognized by the judge and Masons on the jury. The judge told Freeman not to interfere with the proceedings and sent him to jail for contempt of court. Freeman denies that he had any Masonic sign, but the judge declares he did it boldly and for effect on the case. Freeman says he will appeal to the grand lodge for vindication.

KILLED HIS MISTRESS

And Then Put Two Bullets in His Own Body.

St. Louis, Mo., November 5.—A special to The Chronicle from Galveston, Tex., says that last night Police Officer Henry Bierman shot and killed his mistress, Kittie Golden, and then put a revolver to his breast and sent two bullets crashing through it. Last night Bierman called at the house of Annie Lobrey and expressed a desire to take Kittie to a cottage that he had provided for her. The woman consented, and together they went to the place. Upon seeing the residence she expressed dissatisfaction and told him that she desired to return to the Lobrey mansion. This angered Bierman and he pulled his revolver and accomplished the work of destruction. Bierman was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife and seven children.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

THIS IS CATARRH.

Does your nose stop up first on one side then on the other?

Do you have annoying secretions form in the nose and back part of the throat?

Do you have to draw the matter back into the throat to discharge it, especially in the morning?

Do you have pain over the eyes or across the bridge of the nose?

Are you everlastingly hawking and spitting?

Do you have shooting pains through the chest, often extending around to the shoulder blades, more often to the left one?

Do you have a scratching sensation under the breastbone?

Do you have a choking sensation in the throat and find yourself awakened from your sleep frightened and excited?

Do you have a tight feeling as though there was an iron band about your head?

Is your sense of smell destroyed or impaired?

Is your hearing impaired or destroyed from some unknown cause that has come about almost unknown to you?

Do you have buzzing in the ears or other noises that may be likened by you to different familiar sounds?

Do you often sneeze and sneeze and wonder why you cannot stop sneezing?

Do you snore when you sleep and make the night hideous to those about you?

Do you feel dull and stupid, unable to concentrate your mind on your business, or what is of vital consequence to you?

Do you have a hacking cough if you exert yourself?

Do you cough in the morning after a warm meal?

Do you have a foul breath and wonder why others notice it and you do not?

Is your stomach always out of order and your food taken without relish and without benefit to you?

Do you rise in the morning as tired as when you went to bed, and wonder why you are not rested after having lain in bed eight or ten hours?

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh—a disease that when intelligently treated by a skillful specialist is usually curable; a disease which neglected often ends in consumption and death.

For mail treatment write for symptom blank.

Copeland Medical Institute

Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

BRENNAN IS INDIGNANT

Over the Censure of Bishop Bonacum in His Recent Letter.

Sioux City, Iowa, November 5.—John Brennan, editor of The Northwestern Catholic, was seen yesterday in regard to Bishop Bonacum's letter. Mr. Brennan is indignant at the prelate's censure, and said:

"Well, there is not any mystery about my position relative to the American Protective Association or any other public question in America. I am an Irishman, thank God; by choice and naturalization, an American; in religion, a Catholic. In politics I am republican, and this position I have taken at a sacrifice of personal interests. Now, I look across the river into Nebraska and I see a cruel and unjustifiable conspiracy leveled against the rights and liberties of my Catholic fellow citizens, and I have resolved to do a man's share in their defense. It happens the victims of this godless persecution are Catholics, but I would just as cheerfully defend them if they were Methodists or Mormons."

HE MADE WAR ON THE PUGILISTS

And It Has Caused Parson Schofield's Resignation.

Dallas, Tex., November 5.—Rev. C. I. Schofield last night tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Congregational church, he having accepted the charge of the church at Northfield, Mass. This appointment carries with it the position of leader in a young men's training class of ninety persons, and also the biblical instruction of 800 students in the Moody school of Northfield.

To a large extent Rev. Mr. Schofield's sudden resignation is identified with the suppression of prize fighting in Dallas. He was the most active member of the Dallas Pastors' Association which so energetically made war on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons and other matches scheduled at Dallas. His attitude was not by any means satisfactory to the more conservative members of his congregation from among the business men of Dallas, and a change of pastorates is one of the sequels.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

The Commission Inspecting the Railroads—Child Burned to Death.

Raleigh, N. C., November 5.—(Special.)—Major Wilson, of the railroad commission, has gone to the western part of the state to inspect some railroads, among others the newly completed Henderson and Brevard road.

All three cases in the Hawkins will case have been compromised and taken from the docket.

Near Charlotte yesterday a five-year-old child was left by its parents at home and when they returned the child was burned to a crisp.

Mr. Watt, of Charlotte, representing a Philadelphia house, tendered his resignation to Governor Carr as a delegate to the drummers' congress at Atlanta and requested the appointment of Mr. Byers, who represents a Charlotte industry.

The vote on the new county road law held today was overwhelmingly opposed to it. Increased taxes had hampered the present splendid system of road improvement.

The colored fair today was formally opened by State Auditor Furman and Secretary of State Cook, acting for Governor Carr, who is absent.

The state board of health will be called to order tomorrow at Washington, D. C.

The large tobacco factory of Dalton Bros., a store and the postoffice at Dalton, Stokes, county, were burned last night.

CORDELEANS ON THE WAY.

Several Hundred of Them Will Be Here This Week.

Cordele, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—The Cordele High school will leave tomorrow for the exposition. Besides the school there will be about one hundred others in the party, leaving Cordele at 2:17 p. m. and arriving in Atlanta at 8 a. m. A number will leave tonight, so that there will be several hundred Cordeleans in Atlanta during the next few days. Special cars will carry the party through without change. The cars will be handsomely decorated and bear signs advertising the school.

Counterfeit Bills in Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., November 5.—The banks of Dallas yesterday discovered that they took in $2,000 in $10 counterfeit certificates during Friday and Saturday. The paper is of a yellowish cast and the printing is several shades darker than that of the genuine currency. Two respectable and responsible business men were taken in custody on complaint of banks for handling these spurious bills, but they were immediately released on showing that they had taken in the counterfeit bills in the course of trade.

Maher To Fight O'Donnell.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 5.—Peter Maher arrived here from Hot Springs last night. He had nothing to say derogatory to either Corbett or Fitzsimmons, but said that the Empire Club of Maspota, L. I., had offered him a purse of $5,000 to fight O'Donnell before it next Monday night. This, he said, he had consented to do, and felt certain as ever that he would defeat the Australian.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF SHOES AND RUBBERS

Are sold each season by us to Men, Women and Children. There are good reasons for it. Stock always fresh. Quality high. Styles right. Prices low, and your money back if you're dissatisfied with your purchase.

Byck BROS. & CO.

Footcoverers to All Mankind

27 WHITEHALL.

WATER SHUT OFF.

The Main Breaks Twice Within a Few Hours.

Twice yesterday the city was without water pressure.

Early in the afternoon the dead end of the water main leading from the pumping station to the city was blown out and the pressure ran down until all was off and the city was at the mercy of the flames.

The break was temporarily repaired and again the pressure ran up to about normal.

Last night at 10 o'clock the pressure was again taken off, and for the second time during the day the city was without water. Chief Joyner was restless and uneasy and made all preparations for an emergency. The water was turned on at 1:45 o'clock this morning. It was some time after that before the pressure was normal.

At the meeting of the water board yesterday morning the city attorney was requested to prepare a contract with the Anniston pipe works, of Anniston, Ala., for the pipe necessary for the laying of the new main.

MR. CLEVELAND GOES HUNTING.

While the Ballots Were Being Dropped Yesterday.

Washington, November 5.—Owing to the absence from the city of a majority of the members of the cabinet there was no meeting of that body today.

The president did not come to the white house. He is supposed to be spending election day in squirrel shooting. The statement is made upon circumstantial evidence. No official announcement of the fact has been made, but Mr. Cleveland is absent from the white house and his usual companion on his squirrel hunting expeditions is also missing.

Secretary Herbert has rejected the recommendation of the board of chiefs that additional penalties be imposed on contractors for the overweight of hulls of vessels and failure to deliver plates for armor plate within the time specified in the contract.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has agreed with the other bureau chiefs on these propositions and argued against them before Secretary Herbert. He called the attention of the secretary to the fact that contractors at present had three penalties—one for failure to complete a vessel in given time, another for the overweight of engines and a third for failure to give required speed. These were too much, he claimed, as they could bear but additional penalties, such as proposed, were added it would prevent many persons from bidding for naval work. The secretary agreed with Contractor Hichborn and refused to approve the additional penalties recommended.

MORE BATTLES IN CUBA.

Madrid Dispatches Say They Were Spanish Victories.

Havana, November 5.—A dispatch from Santa Maria says the government troops have had battles with the rebel bands under the leaders Regio, Fliets and Bermudez at Minas Ricas, Siguanea and Matagua, in which the rebels were dispersed with heavy loss. Among those killed was the leader, Fliets. Two prisoners, a number of saddle horses and a quantity of munitions, medicines, etc., were captured. The bands were completely scattered and are being pursud by troops.

A dispatch from Domedios says that a column under Colonel Oliver has routed and dispersed the rebel bands under the insurgent leaders Perez and Martinez. The first engagement took place on a plantation at San Augustine and another followed at Loma Las Flores. The rebels had four killed and many wounded, some of them seriously. The leader, Martinez, was among the latter. The insurgents carried their wounded away. The government lost one killed, a captain of the Reconcentrado volunteers.

A party of rebels from Sancti Spiritus placed a bomb on the railroad track near Guasimal. A passing cattle train exploded the bomb and the train was derailed, but nobody was seriously hurt. Troops were sent to the scene and the damage was soon repaired.

Picked Up at Sea.

Savannah, Ga., November 5.—A Morning News special from Brunswick, Ga., says that the schooner Frank W. Howe arrived at that port this morning from Boston having on board seven shipwrecked seamen of the American schooner Martin C. Ebbel of Jacksonville, Fla., to New York. The Ebbel was loaded with lumber bound from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York. The Ebbel was about sixty-five miles due east from Cape Henry when last seen by the captain of the Howe. The Ebbel sprang a leak last Thursday during a heavy storm. Her crew was compelled to abandon her at about 11 o'clock p. m. Thursday. They left in the yawl boat and had a hard time of it. They were picked up Friday by the Howe. They were nearly frozen and their yawl boat was in danger of being swamped in the high sea.

Fought Over a Religious Discussion.

Boston, November 5.—George Edward Johnson last night shot and seriously wounded Frank Dowd, a medical student in Charlestown. A discussion over religious matters was the direct cause of the shooting. Johnson was arrested, and Dowd was sent to the hospital.

TO A GEORGIA 'CUE

The General Assembly Adjourns to the Exposition Grounds.

SPENCER AND THE SOUTHERN

They Were Toasted by the Members of the Legislature.

IT WAS A NOTABLE OCCASION

The Orators Ate and Spoke—Mr. Spencer Outlines His Policy in an Informal Way.

"I maintain that you could not get together an assemblage of people whose opinion would bear more weight than those whom we have gathered here today."

Speaker Charles F. Crisp scanned the broad barbecue room of Sheriff Callaway and waited until the ring of applause ceased. It was at the gathering yesterday afternoon of the members of the general assembly, the officials of the Cotton States and International exposition and the officers of the Southern railway.

The 'cue was tendered by the directors of the exposition. It was a notable gathering. All of the members of both houres, Governor Atkinson, President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern; Vice President Andrews, Traffic Manager Barber Thompson, President collier, Vice President Hemphill, Director General Smith, of the exposition, and all of the directors.

It was an occasion of singular significance, significant because of the fraternal spirit showed by all elements, significant because of the tone of the speeches, which argued closer relationship between the commonwealth and the corporations; significant because of the genuine good fellowship and cordiality everywhere.

All of the speeches were well-timed and were received with the heartiest enthusiasm. The sentiments of President Spencer were applauded to the echo. He spoke of the beneficial result of the combination of capital; showed what the south once was; what it is today and what a promise it has for the future under the wise administration of laws, and a liberal policy towards corporate interests.

It was an ovation to Mr. Spencer. It was a tribute to the great work of the Southern railway. It was altogether a gathering of singular importance.

The Solons Come.

It was 3:30 o'clock when the members of the general assembly filed across the plaza from the terminals of the Southern railway. They were led by Vice President Hemphill and by Speaker Fleming.

Already a number of the board of directors had gathered. Mr. Sam Inman, President Collier, Mr. Smith and other officials were standing before the roof of the Georgia sheriff, sniffing the fumes of the fragrant 'cue that came from the trenches in the rear. As soon as the members of the legislature arrived, they were conducted under the shed where they were seated at the various tables prepared. The officials of the Southern were chatting away with the directors of the exposition, and the crowd was already in a jubilant humor.

The doughty sheriff, with a tray full of fuming meat, was ambling in and out, assisted by a well-trained corps of darkies of the old-time type.

Huge bowls of gingery Brunswick stew came smoking in, and were lined up against the platters upon which mamoth baked potatoes were piled. In the rear of the house were a number of men forking the carcasses and dishing them in the most approved fashion. The parched pieces of fat porkers and the tempting quarters of lamb were served. At a given notice all fell to, and before the onslaught of the Solons the 'cue disappeared rapidly. Here and there was a pitcher of beer, which sparkled according to the supreme dictates of Gambrinus. Then there was silence. At some of the tables a chattering cross-fire of conversation was kept up over various subjects of pending legislation.

How They Were Seated.

Mr. Spencer was seated at the end of one of the middle tables. At the head of the table was Colonel Hemphill. On the right was Speaker Crisp, and next to him sat Vice President Andrews, of the Southern. President Collier was at the head of another table, while Speaker Fleming and Governor Atkinson adorned the ends of others.

At a hiatus in the feast Colonel Hemphill arose and began to knock the end of his fork on the table. The conversation hushed.

"The officials of the Southern railway," said the speaker, "have been the best friends of this enterprise. When transportation was needed they doubled the track. When it was necessary to float the bonds, they took their share. What they did for the exposition they will do for the south. At the head of this great system is a Georgian. (Loud applause.) He sits at my right. He is a man whom we all honor and admire. He is a true son of the south. I refer to Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railroad, whom I have the pleasure of introducing to you."

Mr. Spencer's Speech.

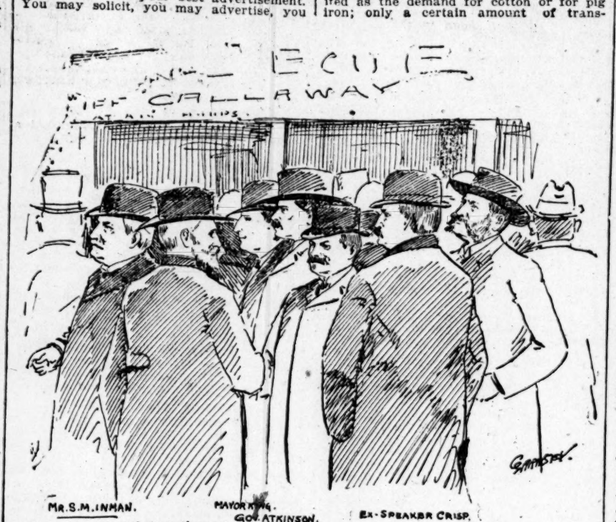
There was ringing applause all over the house when Mr. Spencer arose. He spoke as follows:

President Samuel Spencer's Speech.

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Board of Directors and Friends: It is with a great deal of pleasure that the Southern railway responds to this sentiment which you have just heard, because we feel that anything that promotes your welfare must necessarily promote ours. (Applause.)

"Born and educated in your state, the turn of fortune was such just at the close of my boyhood that my livelihood had to be sought elsewhere. For nearly twenty-five years those old associations of boyhood were severed. Affairs have taken such a turn in the last two or three years as to suddenly bring me back to those scenes that were so familiar to me at one time, in connection with a piece of property which now traverses eight states south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. It is entirely unnecessary for me to say that it is with especial pride and pleasure that I find situated in the very heart of that system the leading city of my native state, and in progress and development one of the most prominent, if not the leading, in the whole south. (Applause.) When Atlanta, with that enterprise that has always characterized her, took the necessary steps to inaugurate this exhibition the Southern railway could have done nothing else than to give such help and assistance as lay within its power. It was a pleasure to do so as well as a duty. The south, as I find it after these twenty-five years of absence, presents a different aspect than it did in 1872. Those of you who have not been away, whose business life has kept you here, cannot appreciate these changes as they appear to one who comes to you—I will not say as a stranger—but one unfamiliar with the daily changes as they occurred during the past twenty-three or twenty-five years. The south has put on a new aspect entirely during that time. What the south needed more than anything else—you will pardon my saying it because I was one of you—was contact with the world, a widening of your acquaintance, an exchange of views with those who had different views from yours, those whose success had carried them to a point at which the south had not yet come. You have done a great deal towards this, but this exposition will carry you further forward in that than anything you have ever before attempted. (Applause.) What was needed was that you should profit by the knowledge, the experience, the advance of others. Your section of the country has been so situated that it has not taken proper part in the highest progress which the United States has attained. It is not discreditable to you to say it. It is useful to say it and acknowledge the fact, and to be governed by it in what is still to come. During this time you have made very great progress, but still greater progress is ahead of you. Your capital is accumulating, your industries are multiplying, your manufactories are increasing, your farming is better done. The farmer is more independent or makes more than he uses, and has more cash for the part that he sells, and that is the foundation at last of your prosperity, no matter how high it may reach.

"What is needed now is increased capital, increased population. They are the same thing. It is useless to look for one without the other. While immigration is important to you, while every effort that is put forth to secure it should be aided to the largest extent possible by everybody who can help you, the foundation of immigration is in the prosperity of your existing institutions. No matter how small they are, no matter how great they may become, they at last are your best advertisement. You may solicit, you may advertise, you



—A GROUP OUTSIDE THE BARBECUE.—

may beseech people to come and take part with you in the progress of your country, but the first question that they ask is: 'Are the institutions which are already there prosperous?' If the answer to that is 'Yes,' you will find plenty of people, yankees and all, to come and divide them with you. If they are not prosperous the immigration column will be a slow and halting one, no matter what inducements you may offer. The inducement of capital, the combination of capital, which in some ears is so offensive, is absolutely necessary and without it you will never have any substantial progress, as no section of this country has ever had without it. (Applause.) Therefare, the point is to induce that capital to come. You can induce it by protecting it when it does come. By showing that spirit of Phoenix which you display in so many directions. Display it in that and good results wil certainly come to you. The combination of capital, while I say it is in some ears offensive, if analyzed, if you will stop and give to it that deliberate thought which it deserves and which you give to your own business, which any man must to success, there is nothing terrible nor offensive in it. It is done by every man who really makes a success. The combinations that are referred to sometimes as inimical, simply differ from smaller combinations in degree. Two men form a firm. Why? Because the capital of one is not sufficient for the business. They take in a third partner and as the business prospers, a fourth. That is combination of capital. And yet there is not a city in the south, there is not a city in the United States that has not had the foundation of its commercial greatness in that very action. There are dangers of contracts of copartnership; a member may die; a member may become insolvent outside of the firm and affect the whole of it. That is the death or insolvency of a member has no effect whatever. You can make no progress without those combinations, and the history of the world—particularly the commercial world—is that there is no broad success without them. I might go further than that and say that the measure of the success is almost exactly in proportion to those combinations. That is the plan—if you will pardon my saying so—that the south wants to take home today. She wants to look at what the result has been elsewhere, what it has done in the north, in the west and everywhere in this country, unfortunately to a larger extent than it has been done here. The south is entering upon a new era in her history—becoming a commercial and a manufacturing people. She was not so twenty years ago. Fifty years ago she was the exact opposite. The characteristics of the cavalier are disappearing and the characteristics of the business man, the thoughtful, careful, intelligent and energetic business man are fast coming to the front. (Applause.) Laying aside the sentiments which we have followed so long—and I say that because I am one of you—let me address ourselves to the foundation principles of commerce and manufacturing, because it is to commerce and manufactures that we must address ourselves if we are to build up this broad country around us.

"The cavalier, as you all well know—the typical cavalier—has never yet had a big bank account of his own making. It is the commercial man that comes to the front in business. And it is that man that the south wants to make and to multiply I beg you now, without criticism, and in the interest of a common good, drop, if you please, the adverse criticism of capital, where capital is legitimately engaged. I do not ask you to defend; I do not ask you to stop criticising the capital that is misused or wasted in vain and ignorant efforts to do what was never intended to be done by capital. As one who has been in that atmosphere now for years and who, as I have said, comes back with a large business relation with you and with the south, I assure you Wall street is not the place that you picture it. Wall street, as you are accustomed to think of and criticise it, is the home of speculation, and speculation has no part in the substantial transactions of that center of finance. Wall street in its true character represents men who have built themselves up from low beginnings, men whose energy and capacity have carried them there and who use their power, not for oppression of others, but for the good of a common country. (Applause.) You had as well compare speculative Wall street with the real Wall street as to compare the curb stone cotton broker on your cotton exchanges with the stalwart and generous citizen of Atlanta who sits on my right, and on whose financial strength and capacity and generosity you are accustomed to rely and who never fails you—Samuel M. Inman.

"It is such men that make every community. It is men like that that wield the financial power of Wall street, not for the good of New York city, not for the good of the state of New York, not for the good of the east against the west or against the south, but for the real good of this whole country. (Applause). Those men are as much entitled to your respect and support as are those citizens of Atlanta who in a crisis like yesterday stand to your enterprise modestly, but generously and strongly and carry you through the emergency and absolutely assure the success of that great exhibition. (Applause.)

"Your chairman has alluded to what the Southern Railway Company has done in this connection and I want to thank you and him for it. The Southern railway is ready to do its part. (Applause). It is read to fulfill the promise which it made not for Atlanta alone, but for the state of Georgia, for the entire south, to do what it can within the legitimate bounds of its business to foster the good of all this country. (Applause). You must not expect too much of it. The platform upon which we are endeavoring to conduct it is the one which I alluded to a moment ago with regard to your manufacturing, your private enterprises and your farming interests. We propose to do what we can to make our business a success. That business is large enough to occupy all the attention and all the means that we can give it is of a size that does not admit of our diversifying our attention. Like the shoemaker, we must stick to the last, and we propose to do it. We ask your co-operation to this end. Not that you shall help our business directly or that we shall directly help yours but that we shall all work at those things in which we are engaged, and when we have all done that there can be no question as to what the result to the south will be.

"The Southern does not propose to ask any special favors. What I mean by help is that its usefulness shall be recognized by those it serves and that it shall have proper protection of its vested rights.

"I fear that the legitimate duties and uses of a common carrier have been rather lost sight of, not in the south alone, but in the whole United States, in the mad speculation of railroad construction in the illegitimate creation of railroad securities and in the fierce struggles for existence which resulted from both.

"The proper function of a common carrier as originally intended under the law is not to build up communities. It cannot build up one by any special exertion without doing it at the expense of another. It cannot create a demand which does not exist, and the demand for transportation is just as limited as the demand for cotton or for pig iron; only a certain amount of transportation can be used. It is useless to produce any more. A certain amount only of pig iron and cotton can be used, and it is useless—aye, worse than useless; it is harmful to produce more. Now, the functions of a common carrier should be limited to throwing the highways of its lines open, treating everybody exactly alike, championing no particular city, no particular state, no particular district, but doing even handed justice to all.

"Mr. Chairman, I thank you again. This has been an especially pleasant occasion to me to meet so many Georgians, many of whom I have known, but most of whom are strangers, but I hope that the acquaintance of today may ripen into friendship for the future." (Great Applause.)

Mr. Crisp Called On.

Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp was called on next. He spoke in a happy vein, as follows:

"I am glad that we are here to do honor to one who is so worthy. Sam Spencer is a Georgian. He went out from Georgia soon after the war. He went in the face of adverse criticism and while prejudice still existed.

"He comes home a conqueror and we do honor to him today. I doubt if there could be a more important gathering than is here today. Here are the directors of the exposition, the men who have made this great enterprise; here are the law makers of the state; here is your chief executive, and here the men who are at the head of the greatest railroad south of the Potomac."

Mr. Crisp said he wanted to pay tribute to what the Southern had done. He was glad to have an opportunity of commending Mr. Spencer and his work. He was sure that the road would always carry out its mission as a common carrier in the true sense of the word.

Fleming to the Front.

Speaker Fleming was just in the act of helping himself to another allowance of stew when his name was called over the hall. In the meantime there were cries for Atkinson, but he had stepped out at the time.

"In behalf of the legislature of this state and in behalf of the senate," said Mr. Fleming, "I wish to extend to the officers of this exposition my heartiest thanks for your courtesy today and for the invitation to this occasion.

"Since I have been speaker of the house I am proud to say that there has never been a roll call except a quorum was present. I am glad to say that we have a quorum present this afternoon. I want to say that there is no irreconcilable conflict between the common carrier and the public. The interests of both are mutual. There is a medium ground upon which both can stand.

"It seems today that there is one statesman to whom we all appeal in questions that we cannot settle, one authority to whom we all go for definite information. I refer to Jefferson, the lawgiver. I remember just at this time what he said in regard to this question. It was he who said that there is but one basis upon which conflict can be settled, and that is the basis of mutual advancement and reciprocal duty.

"I congratulate the Southern railway for having selected for its head a Georgian, a man so worthy as Mr. Samuel Spencer. I am sure that in the future the policy of this system will be for the good of the people. Georgia has passed through an ordeal, but I think and hope that the new system will put everything on a better foundation."

In reference to the mission of capital and corporation Mr. Fleming said that he believed that capital should always be entitled to its just dividends. He spoke of the good effects of capital. In reference to the road he said that he hoped no disaster would come.

"So long," he said, "as the roads keep within the lines of the constitution, speaking for this body, I can say that the Georgia legislature will never lay hands on them for adverse action." In his conclusion, which was eloquent and impressive, Mr. Fleming said that the leader of a great system like the Southern, was like the leader of a great army. He paid high tribute to Mr. Spencer in this respect.

Mr. Collier Called On.

President Collier was called on.

He said that unlike Mr. Crisp, he had the honor of being in college with Mr. Spencer.

"I remember," he said, "when I went there a gawky young freshman looking upon the dignified senior Sam Spencer with admiration. Since then I have followed his course. What he has done has been an honor to Georgia.

"We have had a great deal to do with railroads in this exposition," he continued, "and whatever may be the outcome of this enterprise, the management will always hold in grateful remembrance the work of the Southern railway.

"As for the officers of the road I am willing to have the destiny of the transportation question left in the hands of Samuel Spencer. I believe I know that his energy will be devoted to the building up of a great system, to the improvement of the south, and to the good of this great commonwealth."

There was loud applause when Mr. Collier concluded. The session then adjourned and the members of the legislature spent the rest of the day inspecting the exposition.

AT THE THEATERS.

Mr. Charles Louis, who created the play "Mr. Valentine's Christmas," which Sol Smith Russell uses as a curtain-raiser, saw the play for the first time last night. Mr. Louis is a well-known citizen of Montgomery. A year ago, when Russell was here in Atlanta, he received the manuscript of this play, and he was pleased with it. This season he has used it with great success.

The play is from a story by Mitchell, of Life, which was made a special feature of a Christmas number. The idea is exceedingly good, and it gives Mr. Russell excellent opportunities to show his versatility. The only possible criticism is that it may be a little long for a curtain-raiser, but it is so interesting that it holds the attention throughout.

Russell had another standing-room house last night. "An Every Day Man" has proven one of the most attractive plays in his repertoire. It shows Russell as we all love him best and is strong in funny complications and bright, clever lines. Too much cannot be said of the work of Mr. Russell's supporting company. George Woodward, Alfred Hudson and George Denham form a remarkably strong trio of comedians, who add much to the fun. The cast is, indeed, uniformly strong.

Tonight and at the Thursday matinee Mr. Russell will present this same double bill, "An Every Day Man" and "Mr. Valentine's Christmas." Thursday night and Friday night, an elaborate production of "The Rivals" will be given with Mr. Russell as the redoubtable Bob Acres.

Mr. Russell was, by the way, one of the actors who responded promptly and generously to the request for aid, sent out in the early days of the exposition movement by the woman's department, and as a slight token of appreciation for his friendliness the ways and means committee has tendered a breakfast to Mr. and Mrs. Russell at the Creole Kitchen Thursday morning.

Mr. Robson played to another excellent house last night. The bill was "Forbidden Fruit," which again caused the proverbial convulsions of laughter. This clever comedy will be presented for the last time tonight.

The benefit performance which was to have been given at the Lyceum today for the Confederate Veterans' Association has been postponed. The committee having it in charge found it impossible to complete arrangements and decided, therefore, to postpone the event until early next month.

Tomorrow evening Mr. Robson will present his latest success, "Government Acceptance." This is said to give the star and company excellent opportunities. The scene of the play is the Bohemian circles of Washington and the star is an aspiring young inventor. Mr. Robson's company is undoubtedly the best he has ever had, and the production of "Government Acceptance" has met with much favor.

"Government Acceptance" will be repeated on Friday night and at the Saturday matinee.

Saturday night the company will close its engagement with "The Rivals." Robson ought to be an exceedingly funny Acres.

"A Ride for Life" attracted another good audience to the Columbia last night and, as on the preceding night, a smooth, even and entirely satisfactory performance was given. The play is one of the most stirring sensational melodramas ever seen here and is interpreted by a company considerably above the average seen in melodrama. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Mack, Miss Taylor and Miss Ezler all deserve mention for good and effective work. "A Ride for Life" will be repeated at matinee this afternoon, while the last performance will be given tonight.

A. Y. Pearson's big naval melodrama, "The White Squadron" will be seen at the Columbia Friday and Saturday nights with Saturday matinee. This patriotic play has been highly successful ever since its first production. It is said to be full of appeals to the public on account of its patriotic sentiment and strong character drawings. Seats for the first night go on sale this morning.

Comedy is the particularly strong element in the Trocadero bill this week. Among the newcomers are some exceedingly funny turns, and the result is that the big audience of last night was kept convulsed with laughter when Healy and Marba, Harding and Ah Sid, Sharpe and Flatte and one or two other numbers were on.

Sampson seems to grow stronger with each performance. He is really a marvel and is a great card for the "Troc." He certainly has not his equal as a strong man in the world. The bill throughout is very strong. Mlle. Olive has made a hit, and is the daintiest possible drum major. Mae Rhea has an excellent voice, and so has Frances Harrison. Stuart and Fapinta are strong cards.

The Kimball Opera Comique Company, Corinne, with sixty vocalists, comedians, headed by Corinne, with sixty vocalists, comedians, dancers and artists, comes to the Columbia Monday night for a week's engagement. Corinne is supported by one of the best comic opera organizations on the road and has, in her new production, "Hendrick Hudson," what is said to be the best piece she has ever had. Matt Berry is here arranging for her coming.

Next week the Digby Bell Opera Company will be at the Grand and "Fantasma" at the Lyceum.

DEATH OF MRS. HARWELL.

It Occurred Yesterday Afternoon After a Very Sudden Attack.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Martha J. Harwell died suddenly at her home on the Boulevard.

Mrs. Harwell was taken suddenly ill early yesterday morning with apoplexy. She continued to grow worse during the morning hours and her death occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After the first stroke she did not regain consciousness.

The body will be carried to her old home in Virginia for interment. The funeral arrangements have not been announced.

VIOLATING INTERSTATE LAW.

General Freight Agents Means and Wright Fined.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 5.—In the United States district court today Judge Buffington sentenced James Means, general freight agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, to pay a fine of $500 for violations of the interstate commerce law.

C. S. Wight, general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 for the same cause. Mr. Wight's case will be immediately appealed to the supreme court of the United States. These two men are the first convictions in the United States under the new law.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

YOUNG BAGWELL AGAIN.

THE YOUTH WITH THE SUICIDAL MANIA BEHIND THE BARS.

Arrested Yesterday Morning on a Charge of Larceny—Says He Will Hang Himself This Morning.

Robert Bagwell, the youth who recently attained considerable notoriety by his mania for stealing wagons and attempting suicide in prison, was again arrested yesterday morning. He was locked up on a charge of larceny.

Bagwell seems to be an individual with an irresistable mania for crooked work. He has been locked up many times for theft and swindling and seems to be a reckless sort of youth. While confined at police headquarters several weeks ago he attempted to hang himself six times in one day, tying a cloth around his neck and attaching it to the bars of his cell in each instance. He was cut down just in time to save his life two or three times, an officer finally stripping him of every vestige of clothing and remaining guard over him.

Bagwell does his crooked work in a manner that is strange to the police in the light of his reputation. It is said that he buys things on credit and sells them for cash, never paying for the stuff he purchases.

Yesterday morning Bagwell bought a lot of produce from a Peters street merchant promising to pay for the stuff when he sold it. He secured the stuff and disposed of it on Decatur street, but failed to settle with the Peters street merchant. His arrest on a charge of larceny followed. That's how Bagwell tells the story of his arrest. The merchant claims that he stole the stuff outright.

Young Bagwell is a queer individual. He is indifferent in and out of prison and seems to be of an unbalanced mind. He laughs when talking about his career and talks about suiciding with perfect indifference. When locked up yesterday he was stripped of all articles which could be used as a noose and a close watch was kept on him by Turnkey Gallagher at the station house.

Bagwell said during the day that he intended to hang himself unless he secured his release by 9 o'clock this morning.

AROUND THE CITY HOTELS.

"I have just been reading the wonderful book of Major Devol entitled 'Forty Years a Gambler on the Mississippi,' and I warrant you I have never before been so impressed with the lesson that the best thing to do is to steer clear of gambling." The speaker was a hoary haired Georgia colonel and as he spoke he struck a match and puffed away at a good cigar which he had just bought at the Kimball house cigar counter. "Now, boys," he went on to say, "I have played cards a little myself in my younger days and I have won and lost a good deal of money in my time. I have lost on long cards and short cards, and I have had a good deal of experience in the rough and tumble world of sport, but I want to tell you that Devol has put the question so plainly in that book of his as to make any man change his mind as to sport. There is a lesson strongly brought out in the book and that lesson is that the best thing to do about playing cards is to not play. The gambler is in the business for the money. It is his business and he is as cunning as a fox. No matter how giant-like may be the intellect of a man he will fall before the gambler when it comes to playing for money. Reading the book of Devol I have learned how a great deal of money went from me, though at the time I was completely at sea as to the mystery of my loss. I see now how easy it was for the rascals to snatch from me all I had in my pocketbook. It's an open and shut game with the gamblers and don't you forget it. No man is shrewd enough to win from them."

Judge N. L. Hutchins, of the county of Gwinnett, is at the Markham house.

Editor H. T. Brock, of The State of Dade News, is in the city.

Captain Wiley Burnett and Colonel Rufe Reaves, of Athens, are at the Kimball for several days.

Mr. John R. Cox, of Brunswick, is here. He is a native of Greene county, Georgia, but has lately become one of the most successful merchants of Brunswick. He has many friends here who are always glad to see him.

Colonel C. W. Hood, the merchant prince of Harmony Grove, is in the city attending to business connected with the firm of which he is the head.

Colonel John T. Olive, of Lexington, is here. Colonel Olive has figured conspicuously in the legislature of Georgia in days gone by and is particularly celebrated for the anti-railroad legislation he stirred up while he was a representative of the people of his section.

"I have just been to see the show at the City Trocadero," remarked an aged Georgian last night, "and I got to thinking of the change that time has wrought. I couldn't help but think of the stirring times when I have heard the eloquence of statesmen long since dead in the old capitol which stood on that very same spot. The Trocadero certainly has a historic spot for its show."

Colonel John McGonigle, of Ventura, Cal., is in the city scattering the souvenir edition of The Weekly Democrat abroad among the visitors to the exposition. He is editor of this bright paper and is doing a great deal towards promoting the material development of the section in which he lives. The papers are placed for distribution at the California exhibits at the exposition grounds, both in the California building and at the California exhibit in the manufactures building.

MR. GEORGE C. SMITH RETURNS.

He Has Vastly Improved the Passenger Service of the West Point.

President George C. Smith, of the Western Railway of Alabama and the Atlanta and West Point railway, has recently returned from a trip through the north.

He has lately perfected plans by which the passenger service of the Atlanta and West Point and the Western Railway of Alabama will be vastly improved. He has purchased many new passenger cars and several eight-wheel engines for the extra trains he has recently put on the road to meet the demands of the exposition traffic.

The passenger cars which President Smith has brought out are marvels of beauty and comfort. They are gorgeously fitted up with plush cushioned seats, broad aisles, safety heaters and the celebrated Pintsch lights.

There has lately been great advancement in the lighting of passenger cars, and the Pintsch lights are regarded by all the best railroad authorities as the best of all the late inventions. The New York, Lake Erie and Western was the first road to adopt them, but since that time many of the leading roads of the east and the west have put into operation this splendid system of lighting their passenger cars, among them the New York Central and Hudson River and the cable car railways of all the leading cities.

The Pintsch lights have not as yet been as widely adopted among the roads of the south as in the east and west, but they are coming into use rapidly. Mr. A. W. Soper, president of the company, will probably be in Atlanta during the progress of the exposition, and the result of his visit may be the broader use of this modern invention.

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Correctly Fitted by Skillful Opticians. REPAIRING of Spectacles done promptly and in BEST STYLE.
A. K. HAWKES, Man'fg Optician,
Phone 272.....12 Whitehall St.
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Remember last winter's discomfort, worry, and trouble with that misfit Suit, Overcoat, or Trousers.
Do different this winter and come to us for your clothes and get a perfect fit.
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OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS CURED,
By B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Office 104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
Used One Bottle of Morphine in Six Days.
Newnan, Ga., March 22, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and am in better health than I have been in five years. I advise all persons in the morphine habit to try Dr. Woolley. He can surely cure you as he cured me.
P. M. McELROY.
Saved from a Drunkard's Grave.
West Union, S. C., March 18, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir—I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I never will, for I am satisfied that you have saved me from a drunkard's grave. I do not understand how your medicine did it, but it and nothing else did the good work.
J. C. MICKLER.
sept1-4m

NERVE SEEDS FOR WEAK MEN
This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No CHARGE FOR CONSULTATIONS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Sold by our agents, or address Nerve Seed Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Sold in Atlanta, Ga., at Jacob's Pharmacy, No. 2 & 52 Marietta St., and by Elkin Watson Drug Co.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Large Attendance at Morris Park—The Races at Latonia.

Morris Park, November 5.—Thirty-five hundred people were present at the track this afternoon, when the first meeting of the Westchester Jockey Club and the racing season in this state was closed. The weather could not have been finer for racing purposes, and the sport was enjoyed with keen interest. There was only one stake feature on the card, the White Plains handicap for two-year-olds, which went to Hazlet, the odds-on favorite. Quite a number of owners have expressed themselves as probable participants in the Saratoga Racing Association's meeting at Pimlico, if the present fine weather holds out the meeting should be successful.

First race, last five furlongs, Eclipse course, Tremargo won; Karma second, Modica third. Time, 1:00¾.

Second race, handicap for all ages, last six furlongs of the Withers's mile, Wermberg won; Facemaker second, Patrol third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, White Plains handicap for two-year-olds, Eclipse course, six furlongs, Hazlet won; Merry Prince second, Silver II third. Time, 1:13¾.

Fourth race, handicap for all ages, mile and a quarter, Lucania won; Refugee second, Brandywine third. Time, 2:11.

Fifth race, the Withers's mile, Sir Dixon, Jr., won; Doggett second, Manchester third. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race, the Withers's mile, Gotham won; Deerslayer second, Monaco third. Time, 1:42¾.

Seventh race, steeplechase handicap, two miles, Richards won; Duke of Abercorn second, Woodford third. Time, 3:53.

At Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., November 5.—The feature of an excellent day's racing at Latonio today was the Tobacco stakes, a selling event at a mile. Six went to the post with Lehman the favorite and Buckmassie second choice. The latter went to the front and was never headed. Weather fine, track fast. Attendance good.

First race, one mile, Strathmeath won; Tom Sayre second, La Creole third. Time, 1:43.

Second race, six furlongs, Nick won; Henry Young second, Santa Maria third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, mile and one-sixteenth, Simon W won, Lobengula second, Egbart third. Time, 1:47½.

Fourth race, Tobacco stakes, one mile, Buckmassie won; Lehman second, Grannan third. Time, 1:40½.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, Lucille H won; Ida Wagner second, Shuttlecock third. Time, 1:09.

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs, Lufra won; Marquise second, Epona third. Time, 1:08½.

Today's Entries at Latonia.

The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, one mile, selling, Strathrol 112, Yellow Rose 103, May Dripps 104, Clinton 104, Imp. Certainty 104, Uno 101, Euna 101, Early Rose 101, Master Fred 101, Advocate 101, Readina 101.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, Helen K 110, Helen Mar 110, Keeps 110, Percita 100, Clissie B 100, Argentina I 100, Dare Dollar 105, Arabella 100, Clara Foley 100, Inverlake 100, Shuttle Cock 100, Passed 100, Russett 100, Lady Albert 100, Rosymorn 100.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards, Moderocco 107, Jane 107, Birmingham 107, Rasper 105, Pat Hanley 107.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, Bo Reed 108, Nance 103, Adah 102, Helen W 101, Roseboy 101, Mate 101, Addie B 99.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, San Marco 115, Vixars 115, Martin 115, Hadenburg 115, Mesh 115, Tartar 115, Mayor R 115, Young Tom 115, Cashier 115, Eunuch 112, Zuffalling 112, Zack 110, Lushby 110, Hoffman 110, Leonaise 110, Jim Donlan 105, Twelvefifty 109.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, Gateway 111, Bessie Nichols 110, Allover 108, Lindolette 108, Twinkle 108, Mary Keene 107, Santa Maria 106, Islin 104, Silura 104, Longbrooke 103, Titula 102, Bessie Bisland 102, Relict 99, Millard 99.

WHAT THE FIREMEN DID.

Chief Joyner Makes a Statement Concerning Sale of Exposition Tickets.

In reference to the sale of tickets for Atlanta Day at the exposition Chief Joyner, of the fire department, says that he did not know of any special competition, but he purpose; that policemen and sanitary inspectors and firemen were all selling tickets pretty well over the entire city, and that only a few firemen were detailed for that purpose; that policemen and sanitary inspectors cover the entire city each day in patrolling their respective districts, for that reason it is easier for them to sell tickets than members of the fire department.

As to the different departments being busy, he desires to state that his men answered forty-five alarms of fire during the last month and for that reason it appears that they were quite busy, as well as the others.

The official returns of the sale of tickets are as follows: Police department sold $492.25 worth; sanitary department sold $784.25 worth; fire department sold $1,630.50 worth.

Jumped Off the Incline.

Shaw, W. Va., November 5.—John Colloy and John Melvin were instantly killed and Frank and Harry Jones frightfully injured this morning by a car at Manor coal works jumping off the incline and plunging into the Potomac river.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather reports define a storm center apparently central over southwestern Kansas. The barometer is still quite high along the Atlantic. Another "high" has appeared in the extreme northwest and caused a decided fall in the mercury over South Dakota and western Nebraska, the thermometer ranging from 26 to 36 degrees over that area. The thermometer still stands quite high for the season over all other states from which reports were received.

Rain fell over Florida and a few traces were reported from other stations in the southeast section. Showers also fell at Galveston, Omaha and St. Paul.

Forecast for Georgia for today—Local rains; stationary temperature.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean daily temperature	62
Normal temperature	55
Highest temperature in 24 hours	68
Lowest temperature in 24 hours	56
Precipitation 24 hours ending 7 p. m.	T
Deficiency since January 1st	3.05

GEORGE E. HUNT,
Local Forecast Official.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Weather.	Max. Temp.
SOUTHEAST—						
Atlanta,, Ga., cloudy	30.30	62	8	T		68
Charlotte, N. C., cloudy	30.38	58	12	T		64
Jacksonville, Fla., rain	30.11	66	18	.22		68
Jupiter, Fla., clear	30.00	76	6	1.04		80
Key West, Fla., clear	30.00	76	L	.01		78
Mobile, Ala., cloudy	30.18	68	8	.00		74
Montgomery, Ala., pt. c'dy	30.22	70	6	.00		74
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	30.22	66	12	T		68
Tampa, Fla., cloudy	30.04	70	8	.22		70
Wilmington, N. C., clear	30.22	66	12	T		73
SOUTHWEST—						
Corpus Christi, Tex., pt. c'y	30.02	72	8	.00		76
Galveston, Tex., cloudy	30.12	68	L	.10		72
Memphis, Tenn., cloudy	30.20	70	8	.00		74
New Orleans, La., clear	30.16	66	8	.00		78
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	30.08	70	10	.00		78
Vicksburg, Miss., pt. cloudy	30.14	72	L	.00		75
NORTHEAST—						
Cincinnati, O., pt. cl'dy	30.28	68	L	.00		76
Detroit, Mich., clear	29.58	56	8	.00		66
New York, N. Y., clear	30.52	52	8	.00		60
Norfolk, Va., pt. cloudy	30.42	56	L	.00		64
NORTHWEST—						
Chicago, Ill., cloudy	30.16	62	24	.00		68
Dodge City, Kas., pt. cloudy	29.78	62	32	.00		76
Huron, S. D., clear	30.08	32	14	.00		62
North Platte, Neb., clear	30.20	36	19	.00		40
Omaha, Neb., clear	30.04	54	10	.22		70
Rapid City, S. D., clear	30.22	26	6	.00		34
St. Louis, Mo., cloudy	30.18	64	18	.00		68
St. Paul, Minn., pt. cloudy	29.94	52	12	.01		66

NOT GEORGIA ALONE.

Nor the south—but the world at large. If we can't convince any reasonable man that Atlanta's cotton mills pay larger profits than any in the known world, we will abandon the project, throw up our charter and cancel our subscriptions. Write W. J. Willingham, Temple Court, for our prospectus, Piedmont Cotton Mills. nov 5—5t

Gettysburg Only Ten Cents Today.
Don't fail to see the great cyclorama.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS.

HANVEY'S DEFENSE

Says He Shot His Wife Because She Was Unfaithful.

HIS STORY IS SENSATIONAL

Ethel, the Daughter, Identifies Her Father as the Murderer.

SHE ACTED AS FAMILY PEACEMAKER

All the Evidence Heard and One of the Speeches Made—The Case Is Being Rushed Through.

There was not a single delay in the Hanvey case yesterday and in consequence the remaining five jurors were secured, the state and defense closed and today the argument will be made and a verdict probably reached.

Many times yesterday the scene in the courtroom was most dramatic and the story that was gradually brought out was one which has rarely been equaled. There was no witness save the daughter who could tell the story of the killing and positively identified the defendant as the murderer of Mrs. Mary Hanvey; thus a sore task was put upon the young girl.

In the morning she told her story—the awful story of the uxoricide, the sad story of the life of her mother and herself when there was no father and no husband and the pretty story of her mission as a peacemaker between her mother and her father. And to all the questions that were asked her by the leading counsel for the defense, Mr. James Austin, who cross-questioned her with a courtesy and a gentleness that are exceedingly rare in a courtroom, she answered them with an undertone of reserve and with an apparent tendency toward defending the dead mother.

In the afternoon, the father, the defendant, the slayer of the wife and mother, gave his statement to the jury—it was a statement which told that he was grasping at every straw to save himself from the gallows and place himself upon defensible ground, a statement that was the first and only attack made upon the character of the dead woman, but one which was read with much less force than the occasion easily justified.

The testimony developed by the state was not of especial strength outside the fact of the killing. The actual shooting and what occurred at the time was told by the witnesses of the state. The daughter stated that she could not remember what had taken place before the shooting and this left the statement of the defendant without rebuttal. All of the statements of Hanvey regarding the intimacy of A. E. Finkle, who was in the courtroom during the day and easily obtainable, were left unrebutted, if rebutted they could have been. The statement of the defendant, which was a long chain made up of links of infidelity and fears and jealousies, was not without corroboration, though he was not under oath.

So the case virtually rests between daughter and father. The testimony of Miss Ethel Hanvey was remarkable in many ways. It was almost guarded in many instances, but in no way did she display the slightest animus. There were no harsh words for her father and no volunteering of testimony that was not asked for. Several times emotion overcame her and tears sprang into the pretty brown eyes that have had more than their share of weeping. She did not look toward her father, but during the testimony of his daughter Hanvey betrayed not the slightest emotion and looked at her as if seeking to embarrass her.

When Hanvey went upon the stand to make his statement, he showed for the first time the feeling that a man would be expected to have under such surroundings and circumstances. He read from his notebook in a nervous, jerky fashion, halting in the middle of sentences and pausing at the wrong places. There was no attempt to render the reading dramatic. At times his voice grew husky and his lips trembled. It was at his concluding words, which referred to his daughter and his belief in her purity and lack of knowledge of her mother's infidelity, that he grew most intense; and it was then that the young woman could not keep back the tears.

THE MORNING SESSION.

A Jury Was Secured and the Hearing of Testimony Begun.

There were five jurors to be secured to complete the Hanvey jury when court was begun yesterday morning. These jurors were secured in three panels and the jury completed by 10 o'clock.

The list of jurors as completed is as follows:

Thomas H. King, E. B. Cohen, A. Jacobs, W. F. Fleming, Richard Boettcher, Patrick Hallman, L. P. Sewell, W. B. Thomas, W. D. Hooker, E. P. Moore, W. W. Baker, W. W. Cope.

The jury was sworn and Solicitor Hill read the bill of indictment and briefly set out what the state expected to prove by way of convicting Hanvey of the murder of his wife.

The first witness introduced by the state was Dr. W. L. Gilbert. He testified that he attended the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Mary Hanvey, and that he found a pistol shot wound which entered the left side at the fourth rib and went through the lungs. He testified that she had been found with blood between her lips, but that she had not been shot in the mouth. This inquest, he testified, was held at the home of Mrs. J. S. Bates. He also testified that according to the best of his belief the pistol wound caused the death of Mrs. Hanvey.

Baker Heard the Shots.

George T. Baker, who was living at 118 Garnett street at the time of the killing, testified that he was sitting on the front porch of the house at the time. He said that he heard a pistol shot, a scream and another pistol shot, and that he ran out and found a woman lying in the street on her back with her feet toward the curbing. There was a little girl there, but witness paid no especial attention to her. He saw the person who must have done the shooting walking down Pryor street and saw him disappear. He helped carry the body into a near-by house and was told about fifteen minutes later that she was dead. She was bleeding at the mouth, and witness didn't know how many times she had been shot. She said nothing that witness could understand, but seemed to be trying to speak.

Witness stated that it was about 7:30 o'clock in June that the killing occurred. It was about dusk. He saw the parties standing about fifty or seventy-five yards from the front porch, near the arc light, just before the killing. He knew that they were there, but paid no especial attention to them, and did not until the firing.

On the cross-examination he said that the man and woman were about a yard and a half apart and were standing in the shadow of the arc light, and not in the glare. He heard no conversation.

Lula Cole Saw the Shooting.

Lula Cole, a negro woman, was very near the scene of the shooting and was an important witness. She was unable to identify Hanvey. She testified as follows:

"I was standing at the gate not far away when I heard the little girl say: 'Don't shoot mamma! Don't shoot mamma!' And the little girl ran away as he fired the first shot. When the first shot was fired the lady was on the sidewalk, but stepped off to get away as he shot the second time, and she fell on her back in the street with her feet toward the sidewalk. Then the little girl ran back and said: 'Oh, you've killed mamma! You've killed mamma!'

"When the lady fell the man that shot her stood and looked down at her, then walked up the street—Pryor street—and hid behind a telegraph pole. Then when the crowd began to come he walked away. I did not hear Mrs. Hanvey say anything."

Nothing further was developed on the cross-examination.

The next witness, Lon Powell, testified that he was half a block away when the killing occurred, and reached the scene in time to see them carrying some one into the house.

Will Prather Heard Them Talking.

Will Prather testified as follows:

"I was walking toward town to catch a train. It was about dusk. I passed a couple and a little girl on Pryor street, near Garnett street. The man and woman were talking. The woman was trying to explain

DR. LOUIS HANVEY, THE WIFE SLAYER.

The Defendant Listening to the Testimony of the Girl He Made Motherless.

something to the man. He was asking her why she hadn't told the truth. She was trying to explain, and he wouldn't believe her. She said just as I was passing, 'Let's go stay all night at your father's and have no fuss,' and he said, 'Mollie, why didn't you tell the truth?' I went on and heard the shots, and then I heard the little girl say in a loud tone: 'Lord 'a' mercy, papa has killed mamma!'"

Nothing of especial importance or of more direct bearing was developed by the cross-examination. The testimony of Prather corroborated the statement of the defendant regarding the conversation.

The Last Words, "He Did It."

Mrs. June S. Bates, in whose home the inquest occurred, the body having been carried there, testified as follows:

"I was living at 164 Loyd street at the time of the killing. On that afternoon I was out walking up Garnett street. I have known Mrs. Hanvey three years, and I know Dr. Hanvey, though I do not know him as well as I did Mrs. Hanvey. While I was out walking I heard the pistol shot and saw the crowd. I heard them say that some doctor had killed his wife. And as I got nearer some one said Dr. Hanvey had killed his wife. I was with Mrs. Hanvey when she died. The only thing that I could understand when she tried to talk was, 'He did it!' Those were her last words. No doctor reached her before she died. The inquest was held at my house."

No change was made in the evidence through the cross-examination.

Testimony of J. E. Fuller.

J. E. Fuller, the next witness for the state, was sitting on the porch at 118 Garnett street at the time of the killing. He heard the first shot and saw the second.

"The man who did the shooting walked out Loyd street, turned a corner and then ran," said the witness, "George Baker and two others and myself carried the body into the house. The only words I heard was the little girl, who screamed, 'Papa's killed mamma.' Mrs. Hanvey was lying on her back in the street with her feet toward the sidewalk and blood flowing from her mouth. The woman lived about fifteen minutes."

On cross-examination witness said that he did not mean Loyd street, but meant Pryor street, as it was down Pryor that Dr. Hanvey walked after the shooting. The shots were fired in rapid succession, according to witness, and punctuated with a scream.

Daughter Against Father.

The next name called for the state by Solicitor Hill was that of Ethel Hanvey, the very pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of the defendant. She was dressed in a black skirt with a waist of black and white, and wore a black sailor hat and a black cape that she closely drew about her.

She walked to the stand and in a nervous fashion sat down in the witness chair. There was a stir throughout the courtroom as she walked to the stand. She wore a veil drawn over her face. She turned toward the jury, as much to avoid looking at her father as for the benefit of the jurors, and answered nearly all the question with down-cast eyes.

In answer to questions she said:

"I was with my mother and father at the time of the shooting. I don't remember what was said between them before she was shot. He met us at the corner of Whitehall and Brotherton streets and nothing was said until Pryor street was reached. I don't remember what was said."

All these answers were made by the young woman, who is hardly more than a girl, in a tone as if her very heart was torn with anguish, as if within her soul there was in progress a war between her love for her father and her love for her mother and her duty to that mother's memory and the law.

"How many shots were fired?" asked the solicitor.

"I don't remember," was the reply.

"Who shot your mother?" asked Solicitor Hill, as it was by this witness alone that he could prove the killing. The fair witness turned pale and as quickly flushed a crimson, then, half-hesitated and faltered, looking at the floor:

"Father."

And when she had said the word tears came into her eyes, but she did not look toward the father that had made her motherless.

"Is that your father sitting there?" asked Solicitor Hill, pointing toward Hanvey, who looked at his daughter, almost defiantly, as if daring her to face him. But the child did not look, but answered very quietly:

"Yes."

"That is all," said Mr. Hill, "the witness is with you."

The Cross-Examination.

On the cross examination she testified that she did not remember when her father and mother separated first. She went to see him when he came back.

"How many times did you go to see him?"

"Several times," she replied.

"How did he treat you?"

"He was always gentle and kind. When I went to see him he would walk home with me."

"Do you remember where they had their first meeting after the separation?"

"Yes; it was on the front porch. He had walked home with me."

"Wasn't the meeting in the cemetery?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you tell your father it would be better if he and your mother should live together?"

"Yes."

Her Mother's Handwriting.

At this point Mr. James Austin, who was conducting the cross-examination, walked toward the witness stand. He held in his hand a bit of note paper, folded. He handed this to Miss Hanvey and requested her to look at it. The young woman did so, and almost immediately began to cry softly.

"Do you recognize the handwriting?" asked Mr. Austin.

"Yes," replied the witness; "it's mother's," and no longer able to control herself she placed her handkerchief to her eyes and wept. It was a sad scene, but one through which Hanvey passed unmoved.

An Inkling of the Defense.

"Do you know Mr. A. E. Finkle?" asked Mr. Austin.

"I have known him three yers," was the reply.

"Do you remember whether he was married or single?"

"Yes; he was married."

"Do you remember what your father and mother quarreled about?"

"I know her side of the quarrel."

"How often did Mr. Finkle visit your mother?"

"He didn't come to see her. He came to see all of us," replied the witness.

"Who was at the house on the day of the killing? Was it Mr. Finkle?"

"No. It was Mr. G. V. Gress. He was there in the afternoon."

"Mr. Finkle was kind to you and your mother, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And brought you fruits and flowers frequently?"

"He never brought any flowers. He brought me some fruit."

"You went out often with Mr. Finkle, did you not?"

"I went with him to the theater once."

"When did you see him last?"

"About two weeks ago, on the street."

The witness described Finkle as not good looking, tall, with side-whiskers.

Regarding Young Mr. Coker.

After several questions as to Mr. Finkle and his identity Mr. Austin asked:

"Do you remember when young Mr. Frank Coker came to see your mother when you were living at Major Hanvey's?"

"No, I do not remember that."

"Didn't he come to the house?"

"Yes, he came to the house."

"Who did he come to see?"

"He came to see my sister."

"This was during the Christmas time?"

"Yes, during Christmas."

There was more evidence bearing upon Finkle and the witness was questioned as to when she first met him and his daughter.

On the re-direct examination witness testified that her father had not supported her mother and herself while they were separated, which was for three years.

Consultation and Adjournment.

At the conclusion of Miss Hanvey's testimony Solicitor Hill said that the state would rest.

Attorney Austin then asked permission to consult with his client and Messrs. Austin, Park and Dean, attorneys for the defendant, and Hanvey retired.

As it was nearly 12:30 o'clock Judge Clark called them out in a few minutes and told them that he would adjourn until 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hanvey's Statement in Full, in Which He Names Prominent Atlantians.

At 2 o'clock, when court was called to order by Judge Clark, Mr. Austin arose and walked before the jury. In introducing the defense of Hanvey he said, among other things:

"The state has proved how the unfortunate and terrible tragedy occurred. It remains for the defense to show why it was done. It is left for the defense to show the circumstances that preceded the killing. This the defendant will do in his statement, which he will make to the jury."

This meant that the defense would introduce no testimony, but that the prisoner would make his statement. This gives to the defendant's attorneys the right of the concluding argument.

When Hanvey walked to the witness stand and sat down to read his statement he was very pale and not a little nervous. He glanced at his attorneys and received the signal to go ahead and then looked at the jury and began to read. The daugnter sat steadfastly looking in front of her. Hanvey began by the usual "gentlemen of the jury," and then went on with his story.

Defendant Hanvey's Statement.

"Twenty years ago I married Mollie Mitchell. She was a beautiful girl and had many admirers. For several years we lived happily together. Our first serious falling out was on account of her going to a party one night that I didn't think she ought to go to. She went anyhow, and we had a quarrel about it. She said she would go whenever she wanted to, and if I didn't like it I could go somewhere else. I took Ethel and went away. At that time the two Mitchell boys and I were at work at the Central railroad office under Mike Blount, and when they found out I would not come back and wouldn't give up Ethel they had me arrested. Mollie came to see me at the station house and told me she would stop the case if I would tell her where Ethel was, and when I told her she got Ethel, but I was carried to jail. After I got out on bond, Mollie came to me and told me I had better leave town, as her brothers were going to push the case against me. I went to Birmingham and worked three months, then went to Gress' camp, in Dodge county, to work for A. B. Steele as camp physician.

After the First Trouble.

"Mollie and I were out with one another during this time. Mr. Gress asked me why I didn't bring her there. Finally I told him he could get her to come, which he did. I staid at Gress' camp about eighteen months. I left there and went to McDonough's mills, where I got more money. I left there just before Christmas and before leaving I bought a diamond ring and sent it to my wife. Two or three days later I went to Atlanta and began to work for Joseph Jacobs. I began with Jacobs at $50, worked hard and was advanced to $1,000 a year. At the end of the year I got on a spree and lost my job, but was taken back and after nine or ten months lost it again. Mr. Gress then employed me to sell Topaz medicines in Texas. The Topaz business failed and I came back.

Sold Topaz in Dry Counties.

"Mr. Gress sent me to south Georgia to sell Topaz to the mill men in dry counties. When I got back to Atlanta I did a little office work for Mr. Gress and then went back to work again for Jacobs. During all this time my wife drew my salary regularly from Mr. Gress and Dr. Jacobs. In September, 1892, I went to Chicago and traveled for a drug house on a small salary. I left home on account of my troubles with my wife.

The Dead Woman's Character.

"I suspected her fidelity. She would leave home in my absence and caution the children not to tell me about it. She would tell them to tell me, if I came home, that she had gone to her mother's. When I did not have money to give her she would tell me she could get all the money she wanted, and I have known her to leave home and be gone a while and come back with money. She would frequently have money that I could not tell how she came by.

Drags in the Messrs. Coker.

"I came back to Atlanta in August, 1893, and heard Mollie had sued, or was going to sue, for a divorce. About this time Hattie told me Frank Coker had been to see Mollie several times and had wine sent to her bedroom and staid late at night with her. She had to leave my father's on account of this.

His Children Merely Bowed to Him.

"I found out, too, she had been intimate with old man Coker, and while I have been in jail he has made repeated efforts to obtain the notes he had written to my wife.

"Although we had separated she had sent for me several times to come back to see her, and when I did not go she came to see me. I was surprised when she came. She wanted to make it up with me. She knew that I would not expose her if we were living together. I told her what I knew of her conduct, and told her she was free to do as she pleased. After she found out I would not live with her, I was not allowed to see the children, and when I would happen to see either of them on the street they would merely bow; this troubled and worried me—that my own children were taught to treat me as a stranger. I felt that I could not stay in the samt town with them under such circumstances.

Comes Back from England.

"I went away and wandered from place to place living in great poverty and hardships, and was very unhappy. I longed to see Ethel, my favorite child, and at last came home (from England where I had drifted), with the determination of going to work and doing something for my little girl. I got back to Atlanta January 4, 1895. I waited, hoping that Ethel would come to see me. She did not come, and I wrote asking her to come. When she did come, I asked her why she had not come before. She said her mother would not let her. This was about March 1st. After this she came to see me three or four times a week. I used to give her what change I had to spare, and took her to the park and exposition grounds. I had quit drinking and was selling medicine for a Cincinnati house. As I did not make much money I went to Dr. Jacobs and asked him to take me back. He told me there would be a vacancy in the instrument department, and that if I would convince him that I had quit drinking he would give it to me. I went to see him every day to show him I had quit. I convinced him I was a sober man again, and Dr. Jacobs promised me the place, and I was to go to work about June 7th.

Ethel as a Peacemaker.

"Ethel seemed to be devoted to me, and told me she would be happier if her mother and I were living together; and for her sake I consented to meet her mother and talk matters over. We met one evening at the cemetery, talked matters over and agreed to live together again. I told Mollie at this meeting that I had done wrong, and she confessed to me that she had. We walked back together to her house on Pryor street. When we got there she told me she would let me know whenever she wanted to see me. I thought strange that she did not invite me in.

Stiles, Finkle and Patillo.

"In the conversation we had she told me a Mr. Finkle, a friend of hers, said he used to know me at Jacobs's. I thought strange of this as I had not known such a man at Jacobs's or anywhere else. I didn't stay long that evening. I did not like the way Mollie treated me, and I did not go back for several days; but Ethel kept coming to see me and bringing messages from her mother.

"About this time I asked Jim Nisbet about my wife and he told me Howard Patillo visited her in my absence, and a gentleman told me that George Stiles said she had been to his room several times. Fletcher Johnson, of Gainesville, told me there was a great deal of talk about Mollie while she was at Tallulah Falls. I went to Mollie and asked her about these reports. She denied them, and went with me to see Stiles and he wrote out a denial. I inquired about this man Finkle that Mollie was talking about, and found out that he was a married man and had the reputation of being fast with women.

Worried Into Sleeplessness.

"All these things troubled me so I could hardly eat and sleep. I did not want to live with Mollie again if all I had heard about her was true, and I didn't want Ethel to live with her unless I could be with her for Ethel's protection. I thought the matter over and finally decided, for Ethel's sake, to let bygones be bygones, and we had another meeting. I told Mollie that I would forgive her and wipe out old scores if she would in future live true to me. She agreed to this and promised to have nothing more to do with Finkle.

The Disturbing Note.

"I then got a little cot and slept at the house in the room with her and Ethel and paid Mollie's rent to Mrs. Shimes to June 7th, when I expected to move them away from Mrs. Shimes's to a house on the other side of town. After this, one day Mollie started out Pryor street and I opened her pocketbook to put in some money for car fare. I saw a note in it addressed to Mollie in a man's handwriting. In an instant her face flushed crimson, and she said: 'If you read that note I will never speak to you again,' and snatched it from me and tore it into small fragments.

Pasted the Fragments Together.

"After she had got on the car and was out of sight I picked up the pieces. The note was written on the Georgia Glass Company's letter head and was from A. E. Finkle. It cautioned her to do nothing until their plans could be completed. I felt terribly outraged at this, and on her return I asked Mollie for an explanation, but she gave me none. I began working at this clew and found out that Finkle was arranging for a house on Loyd street for Mollie and Ethel to live in.

Finkle Comes in Again.

"I found out that Finkle was constantly sending fruits and notes to Mollie and Ethel and that Mollie had allowed Finkle to take Ethel out at night to public resorts I also found out that Mrs. Shimes, at whose house Mollie was living, had two notorious women at her house—a Mrs. Gardner and a Mrs. Rhodes—and that those women had been receiving men at their rooms at all hours of the night.

More of Mr. A. E. Finkle.

"After making these discoveries I was terribly distressed. The thought of Ethel's danger crazed me. I remonstrated with Mollie, but all to no purpose. I did not drink anything during this time, but kept going every day to Jacobs to show him I was keeping sober that I might get my job.

"On Saturday morning I went to Mollie's and found that this man Finkle had just sent a basket of fruit with a note to Mollie and Ethel. I tried to get the note, but Mollie was too quick for me. We quarreled, and I threatened to kill Finkle and write to his wifeab out his conduct. Mollie stood up for Finkle, and told me if I saw Finkle he would slap me down the stairs. She said she would go to Jacobs and make me lose my job there, if I wrote to Finkle's wife. I went to another room and wrote her a farewell note and left the house, intending to never see her or to speak to her again.

Says Finkle Begged Piteously.

"I saw that morning that Finkle had complete influence over my wife, and how soon my daughter would fall a victim to him I could not tell. I firmly believe that the intimacy between Finkle and my wife would certainly, sooner or later, result in the ruin of my daughter unless I could in some way break it up.

"I then determined to kill Finkle for that purpose. I went to Finkle and told him I had come to kill him; that he had visited my wife and daughter for the last time, and I did not intend to have my daughter ruined by him. He begged me not to kill him; said he was unarmed, and swore he would not have anything more to do with Mollie or Ethel. He admitted writing the note and sending the fruit, but he begged so piteously that I told him I would not kill him if he would leave town for good. He promised to be gone by 9 o'clock the next morning. I told him if he was not I would kill him on sight, and then left him. I was troubled more than I ever was before in my life. No man ever loved wife or daughter better than I did. The bitter thoughts that passed through my mind that afternoon no words can express.

Kept a Watch on Finkle.

"I was in a living hell. I never thought of harming Mollie, but my feelings were against those that had robbed me of my wife and daughter, and blasted my life and home. Finkle left his office late that afternoon, going in the direction of Mollie's, and I started to go around to see if he went there. On my way I accidentally came upon Mollie and Ethel going home, and started on with them. Mollie seemed determined not to let me get inside the house, and undertook to persuade me to go on to my father's. I had no thought of harming her then, not the least in the world; but all at once from Mollie's looks and actions I suddenly became convinced beyond a doubt that Finkle was there at the house waiting for them, and that she was trying to shield him from me.

Admitted Finkle's Presence.

"When we got to Garnett street I stopped, and finally she admitted that he, Finkle, was there. She turned toward Loyd street to leave me, and then I thought she was trying to slip away back to her house to warn Finkle. It then flashed through my mind the picture of my wife in the toils of this scoundrel, and still more terrible the conviction that my wife was thwarting my attempts to save Ethel. I was frenzied, and had no control of myself.

Believed His Daughter Was in Danger.

"Gentlemen, I fully believed in my grief and distress that Mollie and Finkle were combined to seduce my daughter; and I killed my wife, as I believed at the time, to prevent the consummation of this scheme. And if I could have found Finkle that night I would have killed him, also. I deplore what has happened, but it seemed a necessity then.

"I fully believe that Ethel is as pure as snow, and had no thought herself of wrong. She did not know the danger she was in."

Testimony in Rebuttal.

When Hanvey concluded the reading of his statement Solicitor Hill called to the stand the mother of Mrs. Hanvey, Mrs. W. D. Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell identified the clothing worn by her daughter at the time of her death. When the clothing was brought out the daughter covered her face and wept bitterly.

Mrs. Mitchell was then asked regarding the support of Mrs. Hanvey and the child while Hanvey was away. She said that her daughter became a dress maker and worked night and day to support herself and child, and that she, witness, helped her as much as possible.

J. T. Nisbet in Rebuttal.

J. T. Nisbet, of 65 Frazier street, was sworn. He said he heard defendant's statement and that he never told defendant that Howard Patillo was intimate with Mrs. Hanvey, nor did he ever tell defendant that any one was intimate with Mrs. Hanvey. Witness did have a conversation with Dr. Hanvey and that Hanvey told him about Finkle and about a note he couldn't explain and asked witness' advice. Witness thereupon told Hanvey he had best leave Mrs. Hanvey if such were the facts.

Weakened on Cross-Examination.

On the cross-examination Nisbet weakened. He was asked by Mr. Austin:

"Didn't you, on June 15th, shortly after 1 o'clock, tell Mr. Park and myself that Howard Pattillo was intimate with Mrs. Hanvey when she lived on the hill on Buena Vista avenue?"

"No, I don't think I said Howard Pattillo. I don't remember it if I did. I don't think I mentioned Howard Pattillo's name."

"Didn't you tell Hanvey that some one was intimate with his wife?"

"No; I said to him that I heard she was visited by men. I had seen Ethel and Finkle together on the street and I told her father and mother."

Ethel Hanvey in Rebuttal.

Ethel Hanvey was next called. She testified, rebutting her father's statement that her mother had never told her not to tell defendant as to her whereabouts. She also said that her father had paid only half a month's rent for her mother and self.

Howard Pattillo was then called to the stand. He testified that he did not know Mrs. Hanvey. When cross-examined by Mr. Austin he said that he had lived just opposite Major Hanvey's at one time and had sometimes seen her, but did not know her to speak to her.

Mrs. J. S. Bates, who had known Mrs. Hanvey for three years before her death, testified as to her good character.

At this point both the state and the defense rested.

Mr. Park Makes a Short Talk.

Under the rule it was with the defense to open and to close. Mr. Park spoke for about ten minutes and court adjourned when he had finished.

Today Colonel Burnett will speak and he will be followed by Mr. W. H. Dean, for the defense, who will be followed by Solicitor Hill.

Mr. Austin will close for the defense. A verdict may be reached this evening.

Professor Leonidas Jones Here.

Professor Leonidas Jones, of Roanoke, Ala., president of the Roanoke college, one of Alabama's leading educational institutions, is in the city, visiting friends and the exposition. Professor Jones is one of the ablest and most prominent educators in his satte, and he is widely known throughout Alabama. He was formerly a Georgian, and has many friends and admirers in this state. Under his direction the Roanoke college has become prominent among the south's educational institutions, and during Professor Jones's long career as a tutor he has benefitted many hundred Georgians and Alabamians. He is stopping with Mr. W. C. Daniel at 120 Courtland avenue

FORGIVE YOUR ENEMY

This Was the Subject of Mr. Moody's Talk Last Night.

SAM JONES ON THE PLATFORM

Mr. Moody Will Deliver Two Lectures on the Holy Spirit This Week at the First Methodist Church.

Instead of diminishing, the immense crowds in attendance on the Moody meetings seem to be increasing steadily.

Last night the spacious tabernacle was filled to the rear seats. Mr. Moody was at his best and during the delivery of his sermon, which occupied about thirty minutes, not a single person in the vast audience left the tabernacle.

This was due in a large measure to the magnetism of the preacher. In addition to this Mr. Moody had emphasized the importance of close attention and urged every person to keep his seat.

"When a person gets up to leave the tabernacle," said Mr. Moody, "he takes with him the attention of half the congregation and sometimes the interest in the sermon is broken to such an extent that nothing is accomplished. I beg you therefore, my friends, to remain seated."

Sam Jones on the Platform.

Last night Rev. Sam Jones occupied a seat on the platform. Before Mr. Moody began to preach he presented Mr. Jones to the congregation. Always interesting, Mr. Jones caught the attention of the audience and for several minutes entertained his hearers with one of his chafacteristic talks. He dwelt upon the social evils of the day and, among other things, paid his respects to the social belle.

"I can't stand her," said Mr. Jones. "I don't want a woman to give me the tip end of her finger. I had rather shake hands with the tail end of a dead fish."

Mr. Jones paid a glowing tribute to wives and mothers and declared that men should always act as if they were in the presence of those who were dearer to them than any one else on earth.

Mr. Jones is on his way to Texas, where he goes to hold a big religious meeting.

Forgive Your Enemies.

Mr. Moody's sermon last night was a continuation of the preceding one. Last Monday evening he gave the requisites of prayer as follows: Adoration, confession and restitution. To these he added last night the element of forgiveness. This was the greatest difficulty in the way of Christians. They lacked the spirit of forgiveness, without which no man is truly converted and not prayer is availing.

A number of illustrations were cited by Mr. Moody showing that Christians as a rule were greatly troubled along this line. "The way to overcome it," said he, "is to ask forgiveness and start over again. We can never expect to have our sins forgiven unless we forgive those who have wronged us. Let us have this spirit of forgiveness and our prayers will be answered."

Lectures on the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Moody announced to the congregation last night that he would deliver two lectures on the Holy Spirit during the present week.

The first of these will occur tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the lecture room of the First Methodist and the next one on the following afternoon at the same place and hour.

Tickets to these lectures will be given out by Mr. Moody tonight.

COSTLY SHAVE CAUSES ARREST.

Two Young Men Who Were Charged 75 Cents for a Shave.

A. D. Henderson, a young man who attends the Tech school, is the prosecutor in a case against W. H. Anderson, a barber, which will be heard before Judge Bloodworth tomorrow. Anderson is a barber, who works on Whitehall street. Henderson, the prosecutor, charges him with robbing by intimidation. He claims that Anderson shaved him and his younger brother, from Hogansville, on Atlanta day at the exposition, and because it was Atlanta day and the barber shop was closed and because Anderson took the two boys for country fellows who would know no better, he charged and compelled them to pay him 75 cents each.

Chief Connolly Ill.

Chief of Police A. B. Connolly was confined to his bed by sickness yesterday. His duties as chief of police were assumed by Chief of Detectives J. M. Wright and the latter attended to the business of both offices as acting chief of police. Captain Connolly is suffering from a severe cold and has been unwell for several days. He hopes to be out in his usual good health shortly.

In the Justices' Courts.

Emma Dawson was arrested yesterday by a bailiff in Judge Landrum's court on the charge of larceny from the house.

Edna Fambro was arrested on a warrant sworn out before Judge Bloodworth yesterday charging her with assault and battery. She will be tried later.

NOT GEORGIA ALONE,

Nor the south—but the world at large. If we can't convince any reasonable man that Atlanta's cotton mills pay larger profits than any in the known world, we will abandon the project, throw up our charter and cancel our subscriptions. Write W. J. Willingham, Temple Court, for our prospectus. Piedmont Cotton Mills. nov5-5t

A MODEL VINEYARD.

It Can Be Seen in the Alabama Building.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the exposition is that of the Alabama Fruit Growers and Nursery Association, of Fruithurst, Ala., in the west wing of Alabama building. This association shows a complete miniature ten-acre vineyard, 20x21 in size, made entirely of earth, real vines trellised, etc., it being a reproduction of their ten-acre tracts that pay from $1,000 to $2,000 income yearly, yet sell at from $400 to $500 less than the cost of a reasonably sized farm. Those interested in a home in the south at small cost should see their fine exhibition of the possibilities of fruit culture in eastern Alabama, in the Alabama building, east of the government building.

Walters and a Cow.

Czar Walters was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out before Judge Landrum charging him with the theft of a cow. The warrant was sworn out by Mr. Goodson Wright. Walters gave bond in the sum of $200 and waived trial.

Mangled by Machinery.

Charleston, S. C., November 5.—A young man named Joseph Bruden, who works in the bagging factory of Charleston, was caught by the pulley of the loom at which he worked at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was killed. The belt wrapped about his legs, and, carrying him up to the ceiling, crushed him to death. His body was badly mangled. Bruden was disobeying orders in taking hold of the pulley with his hands. He was eighteen years of age, and his home was in Philadelphia.

You don't drink Cocoa because you can't digest it.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE Cocoa

Will not distress and is a delicious food drink.

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DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Caution

Your friends not to buy a Cooking Stove or Range before they have examined into the merits of.....

CHARTER OAK STOVES the always Reliable CHARTER OAK RANGE

MOST STOVE DEALERS SELL THEM. If yours does not, write to EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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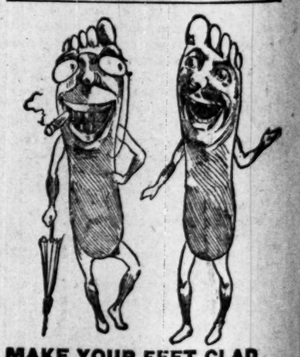
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cases. Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50c.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.



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from now till early in next April with one pair

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of the most obstinate cases, guaranteed in from three to six days; no other treatment required, and without the nauseating results of dosing with cubebs, copaiba or sandal wood. J. Ferre & Co., successors to Brou, pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

THE CHINESE TODAY

Orientals at the Exposition Will Make a Big Show This Morning.

IT IS MEXICO'S DAY ALSO

President Collier Will Preside and Mayor King Will Speak.

FEATURES OF THE FAIR YESTERDAY

President Chappell To Be on Hand with a Bevy of Girls To Do Cooking—Lunches Will Be Free.

A queer procession will make its way around the circuit of the exposition grounds this morning. Today has been set aside as the day for the Chinese to hold forth and the oriental colony to the number of 220 will form in line for a grand parade on the plaza.

The Chinese have declared their intention of eclipsing the display by the Japs last Saturday. There is a keen rivalry between the two races. It has shown itself in an amusing way more than once, more especially during the scenes from the Chino-Japanese war recently given by the fire works company. On these occasions the Japs would stand in their village near by and watch eagerly the progress of the saige. The patriotism would bubble over when they beheld the troops of Japan rush on to victory and the Chinamen flee in inglorious defeat. It was not so enjoyable to the local contingency of Chinese. They beheld the scene in silence and chatted their disapproval in gutteral tones.

This battle scene has intensified the natural rivalry between the two people. The Japanese on all occasions show their supreme disgust for the men with the cue and assume a dignified superiority. It is said that a Chinaman never ventures near the domain of the Japs. Several days ago the Japanese did honor to the birthday of the emperor in elaborate and formal ceremony.

Today the Chinese will have the fair. They have prepared rather extensively and some of the objects which will appear in the procession will be formed on the Midway. A band of music will precede, followed by a number of soldiers carrying the flags and banners of their country and provinces.

A mounted female courier will appear next donned in full regalia. She will lead the embroidered parasol brigade made up of half a hundred orientals bearing gaudy parasols. Then will come the temple ornaments which will be borne by natives appropriately costumed. They will march to the danging of the big gongs, instruments of awful tone. A conspicuous feature will be the Chinese beauties robed in gay colors and carrying large fans. The managers of the Chinese village will be in carriages.

Next will appear what the Chinese call "eight literati," or the eight wise men who make up the local court of the colony and read the laws. These will appear in characteristic garb.

Another embroidered parasol brigade will intervene, followed by a delegation bearing banners of strange device. After these march seven ancient generals in hunting costumes, which garb, by the way, is the most original of any in line. Then come the soldiers and the drum corps.

The line of march will take in the whole grounds. The scene will be unique and interesting. At night special exercises will be held in the Chinese village. Speeches will be made and fireworks displayed.

Mexico Comes Up.

Under the red, green and white canopy of Mexico in the north wing of the transportation hall will gather a large crowd this afternoon at 12:30 to witness the opening exercises of that country at the fair.

The installation of the Mexican exhibit has just been completed. The delay has been rather long, but this was due to the fact that a more elaborate exhibit than first prepared was ordered out.

At the exercises this afternoon President Collier will preside. At 1:30 the Mexican First Artillery band will give an appropriate selection opening the occasion. This will be followed by the Mexican national hymn, delivered by Innes's band.

The opening address will be delivered by President Collier, who will speak of what Mexico has done at the fair. Mayor Porter King will also speak advocating closer relationship between Mexico and the United States.

Senor Gregorio E. Gonzales, commissioner for Mexico, will respond. This will be followed by pieces by the Mexican band. An informal luncheon will conclude the exercises. Invitations have been sent to all exposition directors and officials. Mexico's display at the exposition is a feature of no little magnitude and importance. To those who have kept closely in touch with the progress of affairs nothing about the exposition, and certainly nothing with reference to exhibits from other countries is more striking than the increasing interest towards the enterprise by the Mexican government.

This in a large measure is the result of the trip of the special committee who called personally upon President Diaz and invited him to visit the show. The appreciation of this visit has been proven in an emphatic way. Immediately afterwards Senor Gonzales, the commissioner, was instructed to ask for what he wished in the way of exhibits or anything else. Catching at this opportunity the commissioner increased his exhibit order, went to work in earnest and has now collected what is pronounced to be an exhibit of more value and variety than that of any other country at the fair. In excellence of agricultural products, in variety of mineral resources, in quantity of industrial objects, Mexico is shown off conspicuously. There are any number of queer old relics preserved from the days of the Astecs. These have never before been carried from the country and come from the national museum.

A feature of the exercises this afternoon will be the appearance of both the Mexican and Innes's bands. It is rare that two such famous organizations come together at the same time. The bands will exchange programmes and Innes's band will play Mexican airs, while the Mexican band will give the pieces of this country. The occasion today will be interesting and auspicious.

When Greek Meets Greek.

The coming of the Greek letter men from all parts of the United States, on November 18th, will be one of the most eventful occasions of the fair. On that day the great Pan-Hellenic congress will convene. It will be a historic event in fraternity records, and the college men from all parts of the union will make the grandest rally of the fair.

Since the mass meeting of the fraternity men, some weeks ago, a programme has been arranged, which will mark the day of notable importance and pleasure. Several of the most eminent orators of this country has consented to deliver addresses at the morning convention, which will be called in the auditorium at 10 o'clock. On that occasion every fraternity in the United States will be represented by delegations from different colleges, and by a host of stanch alumni. It is for this reason that many of the colleges have not yet sent representatives to the fair. On the 18th a corps of students from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and other famous institutions in the north will respond to the invitation. A special train will be run from the University of the South, from Auburn, from the University of Virginia and from the University of Georgia.

Numerous replies have already been received to the call for the convention. The congress has been indorsed by all the leading fraternities and the organs of these societies have taken up the question with earnest advocacy. During the morning the Pan-Hellenic congress will hold session in the auditorium, where the address will be made and the regular business of the big body attended to. At this time several famous glee clubs will be on the stage and the routine will be interspersed with merry college songs, club songs and college yells. In the afternoon the football teams of Auburn and Athens will meet on the gridiron. The game will take place, according to present arrangements, within the grounds. This, in itself, will be a chief feature of the day, as the two teams are deadly rivals, and have old scores to wipe off.

At 9:30 that night the banquet to which one thousand Greek letter men will sit down, will occur. This will climax in a glorious way the events of the day. Following is the call sent out to college men all over the United States by the executive committee:

"To the Greek Letter Men of the United States—Greeting: In view of the fact that hundreds of graduates and undergraduates who are members of the different college fraternities will visit Atlanta during the Cotton States and International exposition, it has been decided by the local members to arrange for a grand pan-Hellenic congress and Greek Letter Day at the exposition.

"At a meeting of the Atlanta contingency the 18th day of November was selected as the most suitable date for a Greek conclave.

"About the general programme the following features of attractions have been agreed upon: In the morning from 10 to 1 o'clock will be the congress in the auditorium at the exposition grounds; speeches will be delivered by some of our most eloquent orators, and papers will be read by those who have given special study to fraternity issues and the general subject of pan-Hellenism; in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to 5, there will be a great football game between the two leading teams of the south at that time; at 10:30 begins the grand banquet, where at least eight hundred loyal Greeks will sit down to a royal feast.

"All patriotic Greeks are most cordially invited to attend, and also to cooperate in the final perfection of this scheme for the promotion of good fellowship among the members of the various college fraternities.

"WILLIAM W. DAVIES, Chairman.
"ALFRED C. NEWELL.
"JAMES H. GARNSEY.
"SAM N. EVINS.
"HENRY W. GRADY.
"JOHN YOUNG GARLINGTON,
"Secretary."

Innes Today.

Following is the full programme for the concert by Innes's band this afternoon and evening.

Today's Programme.

9 a. m. to 1 p. m.—New England's Woman's Press Association in woman's building.
11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—First Artillery Mexican band on plaza—concert.
11 a. m.—Chimes.
12 m.—Chinese parade about grounds.
12:30—Opening of the Mexican section.
1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.—Electric water fountain.
3 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Mexican band in transportation building.
3 p. m.—Special attractons at the Chinese village.
3 p. m.—Government life saving exhibit.
7:30 p. m.—Grand display of fire works will be given on the north dam. This is the attraction of the day.
7:30—Electric fountain and pillar of light.

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Overture—"Lenore,".. .. ..Beethoven
"The Mill in the Forest"—(Idylle)..Strauss
Quartet for French Horns—"Verlassen,"
.. ..Kerschak
Messrs. Lotze, Neubauer, Kunze and Clarke.
Scenes from "The Chimes of Normandy,"
.. ..Planquette

AT 4 O'CLOCK.

Adagio-Allegro Con Brio (First Symphony).. .. ..Beethoven
"The College Glee Club"—(Popular Melange).. .. ..Herman
Czardas—"Ritter Pasman,".. .. ..Strauss

Trombone solo—"Love Is a Dream,"..... ..Etreletzki
Mr. F. N. Innes.
Overture—"Songs of the Sunny South,".. .. ..Benedict

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Overture—"Akademische Fest,"....Brahms
"An Album Leaf,".. .. ..Wagner
"Algerian Scenes,".. .. ..St. Saens
..(a) Serenade. (b) Marche Militaire.
"Melodies of Old England"—(Popular Fantasia).. .. ..Godfrey
March—"On the Midway,".. .. .. ..Engel

AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

March—"Jubilee,".. .. ..Coerne
(a) "Entry of Trojan Maidens," from Faust Ballet.. .. ..Gounod
(b) "Entr' aste and Dance of Bacchantes," from Philemon and Baucis.. .. .. ..Gounod
Popular fantasia—On the world famous songs of Tosti.. .. ..
Trombone solo—"Waiting,".. .. .. ..Millard
Mr. F. N. Innes.
Overture—"Zampa,".. .. ..Herold

Governor Carr Here.

Governor Elias Carr, of North Carolina, arrived in the city last night and stopped at the Aragon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Carr and two daughters, Misses Helena and Anna Bruce. He is here to see the exposition and does not come in an official capacity.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Several Arrests on Minor Charges There Yesterday.

Allen Reese and J. D. Graham were locked up at police headquarters last night, charged with suspicion.

Charles Ayrantz was arrested on a charge of larceny from the house. Reese, Graham and Ayrantz were arrested by Detectives Berry and Wiggins.

Caleb Jones and Will Burney are under arrest on state warrants.

John Easter was locked up yesterday by Officers Doyle and Butler.

Enoch Favors is accused of stealing $10. from Miss Cox, at 96½ Whitehall street. He was locked up by Detective Berry yesterday.

W. B. Hartwell was arrested on a charge of gaming yesterday. Sergeant Slaughter arrested him.

All competitors have been compelled to give way to Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

EXPOSITION CREOLE KITCHEN.

Near Woman's Annex Building.

Menu.

OYSTERS ALL STYLES.
(fried in Cottolene.)
SOUPS.
Creole Gumbo, Huckin's Soups, Tomato, Chicken, Consonime, Ox Tail.
Creole Gumbo, Hpckins's Soups, Tomato, Celery, Sliced Tomatoes, Apricot Fritters, Heinz's Keystone Pickles and Preserves.
FISH.
Broiled Lobster, Spanish Mackerel, Pompano, Deviled or Soft-Shell Crabs.
ENTREES.
Huckins's Sandwiched Meats, Salmon Croquettes, Stuffed Peppers, Red French Kidney Beans with Cream Sauce, Corn Pone, Beaten Biscuits, Eggs all ways, Knox Gelatine, Bread from Postell's Elegant, Roast Meats a la Creole.
Hammond's Coin Special Hams used TO ORDER.
Smith Bros.'s Cobana Coffee, Walter Baker's Chocolate, Tetley's Ceylon Tea, Quaker Oats, California Breakfast Food, Fleckinger's California Fruit Sirup.

Around the world go the praises of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

DOES IT PAY?

Business Men Want To Get Value for Their Money.

Savannah, Ga., November 5.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Savannah bureau of freight and transportation was held today, and Commissioner J. E. Fusse read his annual report announcing several reform railroad rates that were brought about and others that were needed. There has been considerable dissatisfaction on the part of a good many of the subscribers who make the claim that the bureau has accomplished nothing of value, and they will decide at a meeting to be held November 19th whether the bureau will be continued for another year. The annual cost of the bureau is about $7,600.

GORDON WILL NOT COME.

Declined To Serve on a Committee To Fight Prohibition.

Savannah, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—Mr. W. B. Stubbs, a prominent church worker, left for Atlanta tonight as a representative of the prohibitionists of Savannah to protest against the action of the city council in appointing a committee of citizens to go to Atlanta and oppose the dispensary bill. The committee of citizens which was to oppose the passage of the bill will go up tomorrow night.

President Bierne Gordon, of the cotton exchange, has declined to act as a member of that committee and some of the members of the exchange are somewhat put out on account of the fact that he was appointed in his official capacity, claiming that it was apparently an effort to secure the influence of the exchange.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

VETERANS OF WAR

The Gallant Putnam Phalanx Are Guests of the Gate City Guards.

THEY CAME IN YESTERDAY

The Soldiers Will Remain in Atlanta Until Tomorrow.

MANY PROMINENT MEN IN THE RANKS

They Come on a Special Train and Are Stopping in Their Cars at the Exposition Grounds.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Connecticut, one of the oldest military organizations in the world, reached Atlanta yesterday morning in a special train.

The train that brought the veterans to this city left Chattanooga Monday night and came direct. It consisted of eight palace Pullman cars and two baggage cars. It is the same train that has brought the party from Hartford.

The party left Hartford Saturday afternoon and, though many stops were made, but little time was spent on the road. The train ran special the entire distance and made a very fast schedule. On board were the Putnam Phalanx and officers and more than one hundred ladies and guests. Several prominent railroad men of the east accompanied the party on the southern trip and will return tomorrow with them.

The long train of sleepers reached Atlanta at 7 o'clock a. m. and was immediately carried out to the exposition grounds and placed on the spur tracks at the eastern end of the Southern's terminal. As soon as the grounds were reached the Putnam Phalanx filed out of the cars and marched into the exposition. The other guests followed and the day was spent within the gates.

In the afternoon the party took in the Midway and visited all of the attractions of the exposition. The same programme will be followed today and this evening the Putnam Phalanx will be the guests of the Gate City Guards at their fair at the armory on Peachtree street.

The Phalanx made quite a picturesque appearance at the exposition yesterday and excited much interest from the crowds. Attired in the old colonial knickerbockers, with puff-bosomed shirts and yellow vests, they attracted considerable attention. The little skull caps, without visor, were seen all about the grounds as the soldiers mingled with the masses.

Some very prominent guests are with the Phalanx. Men of politics and some of the largest of the New England industries. It is one of the most distinguished parties that has ever visited the exposition.

The party will be in Atlanta until tomorrow at noon, when it will leave on its special train for Richmond.

The Itinerary of the Trip.

On a special train the Putnam Phalanx, 100 strong, and with 160 guests, left Hartford last Saturday for the exposition. The train pulled out of the Hartford station over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon. After a stop of several minutes in Jersey City the trip was continued southward.

Saturday morning the train reached Luray and the party visited the caverns in a body. Dinner was eaten and the trip resumed at I o'clock that afternoon. With a stop off at Roanoke for supper the train came direct through to Chattanooga, reaching that place at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

The entire day Sunday was spent in visiting places of interest in the Tennessee town. Lookout mountain and Chickamauga park were visited and dinner was served at Lookout Inn. The train left at midnight for Atlanta. From Atlanta the party will go to Richmond.

History of the Organization.

This ancient organization takes its name from General Israel Putnam, senior major general under George Washington during the revolutionary war. General Putnam was at that time a citizen of Connecticut and was a fighter in the Indian war.

In 1876 he organized a neighborhood military company in eastern Connecticut for the mutual protection of the members from the depredations of the Indians. This organization was called the Putnam Phalanx. The present organization was formed in 1858, for the purpose of forming a military escort ot Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Mexican war fame and known as the hero of Chapultepec. He had been governor of Connecticut for eight consecutive years and was minister to Russia at the time. It was through his services that friendly commercial relations were permanently established between the United States and Russia, Governor Seymour was also made custodian of the work of the higher degrees of Ancient Scottish Masonry and brought that work with him to this country.

The battalion visiting Atlanta on this trip numbers 243. There are present about 200 people in the party, including the ladies and guests. There are more than 100 men in uniform. The battalion is composed of men of mature age, most of whom are Free Masons, and a large number are knights and shriners. Nearly all of the members are notable Nmen. General Joseph R. Hawley, a United States senator from Connecticut, is in uniform. There are also six ex-governors, including Hon. Morgan G. Bulkley, the "Crow Bar" governor. A number of ex-members of congress, United States representatives, mayors and other distinguished notables are here with the party. Mayor L. K. Brainerd, mayor of Hartford, Mayor George W. Corbin, of New Britain, and ex-United States comptroller, now State Treasurer Hodge are privates in the command. The members are all wealthy business or professional men and are traveling in luxurious style. The train in which the party came to Atlanta is one of the most elegant, and is a palace on wheels.

The battalion has two companies represented and is under command of Major Henry A. Bickford, a prominent physician. Benjamin Edwards, the clerk of the battalion, is a member of the Case-Lockwood corporation. Rial S. Peck, treasurer, is quite a literary man and owns a large book publishing house in Connecticut. Mr. Sidney E. Clark, historian, is one of the most prominent lawyers of his state. He has been prominent in many active measures and is known throughout the length and breadth of the state. He is a member of the board of education of the city of Hartford, having been elected for fourteen consecutive years.

Roster of the Officers and Staff.

Dr. Henry Bickford, major commanding; R. S. Peck, treasurer; Sidney E. Clark, historian; B. W. Edwards, secretary.

The following are the staff officers:

Charles A. Lord, adjutant; H. B. Philbrick, chief of staff; O. H. Blanchard, quartermaster; Charles F. Hurd, inspector; Lyman S. Burr, judge advocate; W. H. Barnard, paymaster; P. D. Peltier, M. D., surgeon; Rev. I. F. Sidham, chaplain; Cyrus G. Beckwith, engineer; A. E. Brooks, commissary; Miles B. Preston, assistant inspector; Luther A. Davidson, M. D., assistant surgeon; J. L. Walden, assistant paymaster; Henry Kennedy, assistant engineer; George W. Corbin, assistant quartermaster; W. H. Lathrop, assistant commissary; E. A. Perry, sergeant major.

The following compose the committee on arrangements for the Atlanta excursion: Major Henry Bickford, Captain J. N. Shedd, Captain W. H. Gassette, Lieutenant C. B. Andrus, H. B. Philbrick, O. H. Blanchard, W. H. Barnard, W. H. Lathrop, Samuel Alexander.

A Letter from Washington.

Among the members of the Putnam Phalanx is Abel E. Brooks, of Hartford, who is the owner of the most famous collection of Indian and revolutionary war relics in America. Among his possessions is a letter from George Washington to Major General Israel Putnam. This letter has never been published and it was with great reluctance that Mr. Brooks consented to its use at this time. For several years his friends have been trying to persuade him to have the letter published, but he has always firmly refused. For the first time the contents of the letter are now published in The Constitution.

Here is a copy of the letter as it was written by George Washington more than a century ago:

"Head-Quarters, 2, June 1783. Dear Sir, Your favor of the 20, May I received with much pleasure; for I can assure you, that among the many worthy and meritorious officers, with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest I have derived so much benefit, the name of a Putnam is not forgotten, nor will be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues, through which we have struggled for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country.

"Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with their attendant blessings to the United States I receive with great satisfaction; and beg taat you will accept a return of my gratulations to you on this auspicious event—an event, in which, great as it is in itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment.

"But while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended, and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labours, which have terminated with such general satisfaction, I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, and expended the vigour of a youthful constitution. I wish, however, that your expectations of returning liberality may be verified. I have no hope they may;—but should they not, your case will not be a singular one. Ingratitude has been experienced in all ages, and republics in particular, have ever been famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice.

"The Secretary at War, who is now here, informs me that you have ever been considered as entitled to full pay, since your absence from the field; and that you will still be considered in that light until the close of the war; at which period you will be equally entitled to the same emoluments of half pay or commutation, as other officers of your rank. The same opinion is also given by the Paymaster General, who is now with the army, empowered by Mr. Morris for the settlement of all their accounts, and who will attend to yours whenever you shall think proper to send on for that purpose; which it will probably be best for you to do in a short time. I anticipate with pleasure the day (and that I trust not far off) when I shall quit the busy scenes of a military employment and retire to the more tranquil walks of domestic life. In that, or whatever other situation Providence may dispose of my future days, the remembrance of the many friendships and connexions I have had the happiness to contract with the gentlemen of the army, will be one of my most grateful reflections. Under this contemplation, and impressed with the sentiments of benevolence and regard, I commend you, my dear sir, my other friends, and, with them, the interests and happiness of our dear country, to the keeping and protection of Almighty God.

"I have the honour to be, etc.
"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"To the Honorable Major General Putnam."

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. A. B. Steele gave a delightful reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 in honor of her cousin, Dole Wadley, of Newport. Her handsome home on Peachtree was most artistic on the occasion in its decorations of roses and palms. In the hall the tea table was placed with the dainty service cups from which delicious tea was served. The table in the dining room was arranged with much taste. No cloth was used, and in the center was a round mirror on which stook a vase of beautiful bride's roses. Pretty cut glass dishes filled with bonbons and candlesticks with wax tapers were also used on the table. There was a select assemblage of charming people present and the time was delightfully spent.

Mrs. Steele looked handsome and distinguished in an elegant Parisian toilet of pink silk. The waist was covered with brussels net and trimmed in uncut velvet.

Mrs. Dole Wadley was a picture of refined aristocratic loveliness in black duchesse satin and round point lace.

Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Robert Lowry and Mrs. Porter King.

Mrs. Thompson wore a charming frenchy creation of black satin, whose waist was trimmed with pink velvet and embroidered mousselin de soie.

Mrs. Robert Lowry appeared in a chic costume of mirror velvet, brocaded in pink and green.

Mrs. Porter King was handsome in black satin and duchesse lace.

The occasion was one memorable for its elegance and brilliancy. It was one of the most delightful afternoon teas of the entire season.

The party of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kingsbery last evening, in honor of their attractive daughter and her lovely guest, Miss Rhea, of Knoxville, was an occasion of much enjoyment. The whole of the downstairs was thrown into one large apartment that was simply a bower of pink and white chrysanthemums and palms. They were banked high on the mantels and in every nook and corner there were seen the pink and white flowers and the green palm leaves. To the right, back of the hall, was the dining room, which was most beautifully decorated. At each corner was a bunch of white and pink carnations tied with a butterfly row of pink satin ribbon, and in the center was a handsome cut glass bowl filled with pink LaFrance roses. Tender green smilax drooped from the chandelier above and kissed the upturned faces of the fragrant roses. Numerous small tables covered with exquisite embroidered pieces were scattered about in this room that presented a lively picture. The music was delightful and the rooms filled with graceful dancers made it a scene of picturesque gayety. Miss Kingsbery is one of this season's debutantes and her vivacious, winning manners have made her quite popular. The freshness of her beauty is delightful and it showed to the greatest advantage in the soft white silk dress that she wore. The bodice was of white chiffon trimmed with exquisite pearl passamenterie, and the bunch of American beauty roses that she carried gave a brilliant bit of coloring to the costume.

Miss Rhea was a charming little figure in a Dresden silk gown and attracted much attention and admiration. Miss Kinsbery's younger sister, a very high-bred looking girl, with pretty brown eyes and hair, looked dainty in white organdie over pink silk. Mrs. Kingsbery was very handsome in black brocaded satin. Those who received with them were: Mrs. C. H. Wilcox, Mrs. J. B. Holmes, Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Ottley, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. Martin, Miss Bell Newman, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Todd, Miss Manry, Miss Williams of Knoxville, Miss Rhea and others.

Mrs. S. M. Inman gave an elegant dinner last evening in honor of her beautiful guest, Miss Lucy Inman, of New York.

Miss Martha Brown gave a card party to a few of her friends last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Brandon have issued invitations to a cotillon this evening at the Capital City Club to meet Miss Inman.

Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 Mrs. Henry Morrell Atkinson will give a delightful reception at her home on Ponce de Leon Circle.

Among the most charming of the debutantes of the season is Miss Ruth Hill, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Welborn Hill. She is tall and willowy, with a lovely face, expressing a gentle nature that asserts itself in her cordial and gracious manner as well. She graduated with honor from the Lucy Cobb institute in June, and is receiving many charming attentions. Miss Hill will have as her guest the latter part of the week Miss Jessie Chisholm.

Miss Annie Powers, of Weldon, N. C., is visiting relatives at 404 Houston street. Miss Powers will remain in the city until Christmas, during which tme qute a number of entertanments will be given in her honor.

Among the many enthusiastic admirers of our great exposition are Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Cleckley, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Victoria Jackson, of Greenesboro, Ga. They are giving a week thoroughly viewing its many attractions. While in the city they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Seals, at their home at Inman Park.

Miss Kate B. Cunningham, one of Hapeville's most beautiful young ladies, left yesterday for a several weeks' visit to relatives at Columbus, Miss.

Dr. Joseph A. White, the eminent oculist of Richmond, Va., accompanied by his wife and two charming daughters, Misses Edith and Sophia, arrived in the city by the Southern yesterday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burden, 455 Peachtree street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pendleton have issued cards to a reception for Saturday evening from 8 to 12 o'clock. The occasion celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

Miss Meta Haywood and Miss Mamie Richmond, of Savannah, Ga., are the guests of friends at 88 South Pryor street.

At the last meeting of the woman's board Miss Nellie McLendon was unanimously elected an honorary member of the board of women managers of the exposition, with title of assistant secretary of the board. Miss McLendon has been with this department of the exposition since its organization, and has proved her services to be most valuable. She is a charming and attractive girl, and has many friends who will be delighted to hear of her promotion and of the distinction that has been bestowed upon her.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. Will Elkin, a younger member of the well-known firm of Elkin & Watson, druggists, and Miss Goodwin Sapp, of Thomasville, Ga., one of the belles of south Georgia. The marriage will take place on the 20th of this month at the residence of the bride's parents in Thomasville. The attendants are: Misses Perkins, of Monticello; Elkin, of Louisville; Duncan, of Montgomery; Nellie Howell, of Atlanta, and Messrs. Scott, Hansell, Blackshear, Wright, Young and Tharin, of Thomasville. The bride's robe will be of white satin, while the bridemaids will wear white organdie and different colored roses. The couple will leave after the ceremony for an extended tour through the north and east, afterwards returning to Atlanta, where they will reside in the future. A reception will be given at the residence of the bride at 8 o'clock, which promises to be the leading social function given in Thomasville this season.

Miss Mimine Seixas, a charming young lady of New Orleans, is visiting Mrs. J. E. Butler. Miss Seixas is pretty and petite and exceedingly bright, and has won many admirers during her short stay in Atlanta.

On Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Long, on Windsor Hill, Mr. William C. Wright and Miss Darlie Long were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Rev. Father Winklereid performed the ceremony. The attendants were Mr. Jim Sanders, of Macon, and Miss Mary Hilsman, of Athens. The bride was attired in a beautiful traveling suit of brown fayetta, handsomely trimmed in rich passementerie. After the ceremony the guests were invited to partake of an elegant repart which was sumptuously served. The presents were very numerous and costly. Mr. Wright is one of the most popular young men of Americus. Miss Long is a lovable and accomplished young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Wright went direct to Americus, which will be their future home.

Miss Nannie Sue Hill, of Newnan, Ga., an extremely attractive bright girl and one who has many friends here, is visiting Miss Annie Laurie Hill, on Forest avenue.

Miss Jettie Heilbron, of Owensboro, Ky., is visiting Mrs. H. S. Blacknall, at No. 70 Crew street during the exposition.

Mrs. J. Sam Veal, nee Miss Fannie Manley, of Rome, is stopping with Mrs. Cundell on West Peachtree.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. McBryde, of Rockmart, Ga., are in the city stopping at 102 Ivy street, with Mr. T. J. Fambro.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rumble are visiting Mr. T. J. Fambro, at 102 Ivy street.

Miss May Hill, of Bessemer, Ala., a very attractive and accomplished young lady, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Lillie Smith, at her home on Corput street.

—Mr. S. S. Marvin, of Pittsburg, and his niece, Miss Barnett, of Allegheny, and Mr. B. F. Crawford and daughter, of Mansfield, O., are at the Aragon. Mr. Marvin is president and Mr. Crawford is general manager of the United States Bisecuit Company, and during their stay in the city have been shown the sights of the exposition by Mr. Harry Schlesinger.

Greenville, S. C., November 3.—(Special.) There was a large attendance to witness the marriage of Miss Mary Eleanor Earl to Professor Hayne F. Rice at the First Baptist church last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The affair was a brilliant success in every particular.

The bride was attired in a white silk costume trimmed with pearls, with veil hanging from her shapely head. She carried in her hand a bouquet of rare white chrysanthemums.

The ushers were Messrs. B. T. Whitmore, B. A. Morgan, A. G. Turner, on the left, while those on the right were Messers W. P. Conyers, John Goldsmith and C. L. Durham, all of Greenville. They took their position at the foot of the stairs leading to the platform.

Following them were the groomsmen and the bridesmaids, two at a time, alternating, first a groomsman on the left and then a bridesmaid, and passing each other on the platform and standing opposite, forming a semi-circle. They were as follows:

Mr. Augus Anderson, of Atlanta, with Miss Mamie Lide, of Williston, S. C.; Mr. Theodore Stone, of Greenville, with Miss Carrie Earle, of Columbia, S. C.; Dr. James Garard, of New York, with Miss Nannie Earle, of Greenville; Mr. Sloan Crawford, of Greenville, with Miss Estelle Earle, of Greenville; John H. Earle, of Greenville, with Miss Eunice Earle, of Gainesville, Fla.; Dr. Daylis Earl, of Greenville, with Miss Yancy, of Birmingham; Professor Whittock, of Williston, S. C., with Miss Annie Gilfillen, of Greenville; M. D. Earle, with Miss Henry, both of Greenville.

Miss Lucia Earle, the bridesmaid, came down the center aisle alone, while the groom marched down the right with his brother, M. N. Rice.

They met at the altar and awaited the bride, who came in on the arm of her father, Judge J. H. Earle. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive and beautiful manner by Rev. C. S. Gardner, the pastor.

After the wedding there was a reception at the bride's home, where the young couple received the congratulations of their many friends. The presents were many and beautiful.

Mrs. Henry D. McDaniel, of Monroe, is at the Kimball, visiting her son, Mr. Sanders McDaniel.

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Is the Old Lion at Bay?

From The Washington Post.

The outlook for England at this moment is distinctly gloomy. For more than a century "the tight little island" has, by one means or another, dominated Europe. By bluster or cajolery, by menace or persuasion, she has managed not only to accomplish her ends, but to do it chiefly at the cost of other nations. She allied Russia, Prussia, Austria and Spain against Napoleon. She allied France and Turkey against Russia in the Crimean war, and all Europe against Russia at the close of the Turco-Russian war twenty years later. She has moved the powers like pieces on the chess board, rusing, deluding and overreaching them all in turn and keeping faith with none. She cheated Spain out of Gibraltar. She holds Egypt in contempt of her agreement with France. She has been the universal traitor and spoliator of the nineteenth century. And now, all indications point to a turn in the tide—to the dawning of a day in which England can no longer play Germany against Russia and the Triple Alliance against France and half of Europe against the other half for England's profit.

Her ascendancy in China is threatened, and turning for aid and sympathy to the powers she sees only averted faces. At last, after decades of patient waiting, with a long record of baffled effort and unavailing calculable store of treasured defeat and humiliation to animate her, Russia is within reach of a commanding position on the Pacific ocean. At last England sees a dark cloud of peril settling down upon her commercial and political stronghold in the orient. And in this hour of her trouble and alarm she sweeps the whole horizon of the nations in vain search of a friend and ally. A few months ago she might have had Japan, but Japan refused to be tricked into an unequal bargain, declined the place of catspaw and dupe, and, as it now seems, turned to Russia. There was a time when she might have bound the Triple Alliance to her with hooks of steel, but she let the moment pass. There is not in Europe today a power that would not rejoice in England's embarrassment and distress—not one that would not be glad to see her humiliated and bereaved. The seed of selfishness, cultivated through a hundred years of studied treachery, seems to be ready for the harvest.

We have heard such things as this before. We have seen the same prospect and then had it vanish before some superb, unexpected exhibition of England's chicanery and nerve. What has happened once may happen again. England is not all the trickster and the tradesman. These roles come first in her repertory. She holds commerce above chivalry. The city shop is greater in her philosophy and far more glorious than the lists at Camelot. But England will fight, and she can fight, and with her warrior blood once fairly up she is an adversary of whom one-half of Europe would not be glad. Deep down under the smug surface of the cockney hucster the viking, the pirate and the indomitable, unconquerable soldier still lie in ambush. He will haggle, bully, cringe and fawn as long as there is a shilling to be had by any of those preferable expedients, but crowd him into battle and he becomes as stark, as potent and as furious as were his forbears when they followed Plantagenet across the burning sands of Syria or, under the banner of Henry V, amazed the world with the splendor of their gallantry at Agincourt.

The outlook is as we have described it, yet the portents may pass upon the first fresh wind. The powers may conclude at the last moment that it is better to let the robbery and deceit go on than to drag the old lion out and invoke his teeth and claws.

The Attack Upon the Myosotis.

From The New York Sun.

Although the report of the firing of a Venezuelan revenue cutter upon the British schooner Myosotis may, if confirmed, add a new and grave complication to the relations of England with the South American republic, yet it should have no bearing on the boundary dispute.

As the story now goes, the Myosotis is a craft accustomed to make the short run between the island of Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast, and was seized not long ago for smuggling or some other infraction of Venezuelan laws. It appears, however, that there was not enough evidence to hold her. On a recent voyage she was chased by a revenue cutter, which, when within range, opened

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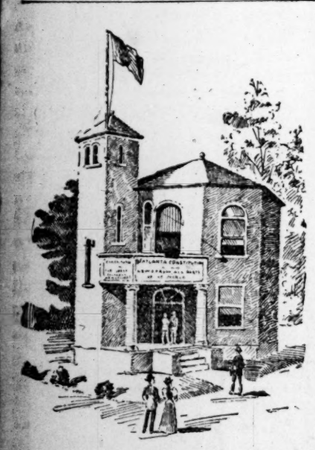

The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 357.

Yesterday's Election.

The result of yesterday's elections cannot be accepted as a surprise—it is about what might have been expected, and if from the wreck of last year's collapse the democracy had succeeded in saving any more states than those which show in the democratic column this morning, the accomplishment would have been in the nature of a gratifying surprise.

With the party divided and the national administration elected by democratic voters in the close embrace of a policy which has been assailed by the democratic party since its foundation, it is not astonishing that with such indirect aid and direct countenance from its greatest competitor the republican party should have scored another series of signal victories.

In both of the general elections following the inauguration of the present administration, elected in one of the most remarkable democratic tidal waves that ever swept the country, the republicans have succeeeded in overwhelmingly reversing that verdict. A year ago they carried everyth'ng before them and substituted by a democratic majority of nearly one hundred in the national house of representatives a republican majority of about 150. They elected legislatures, which in turn elected senators, from states heretofore democratic, and following in the wake of democratic discord brought about by the abandonment of a definite democratic policy, they have repeated their victory of last year and rolled up overwhelming republican majorities all over the country.

New York state elects a republican ticket of about 50,000 plurality, though the Tammany democratic ticket in the city of New York wins by about 30,000 majority.

New Jersey, which even in the stormy days of war was reliably democratic and which stood steadfast to its democratic colors in the turbulent times of reconstruction, elects a republican governor and legislature.

Ohio elects the republican state ticket by a majority ranging from fifty to eighty thousand, though the democrats went before the people with one of their greatest leaders, who was handicapped with an indorsement of the republican idea that the gold standard was what the people needed to make them prosperous.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Iowa are overwhelmingly republican as usual.

Mississippi, true to its democratic doctrine, made a bold fight for democratic principles and returns an overwhelming democratic majority on a platform strictly conforming to and reaffirming the democratic faith on the money question.

Probably the most interesting contest of all was that in Kentucky, which, much to the satisfaction of those who have watched with pleasure and pride the sterling stand of General Hardin for the old-time teachings and faith of the party, returns a safe democratic majority and elects a democratic governor as the result of a stormy contest in which the people's side of the money question was made practically the sole issue of the campaign.

At least it appears at midnight that he is elected.

The democrats of Maryland also tried the "sound money" business, and there being no essential difference between the attitude they assumed and that of the republicans on the money question, that state also records a republican triumph. Gorman goes down in the avalanche, and Maryland—even Maryland—for the first time of its statehood elects a republican governor and joins the procession of republican victories.

The democratic party has one more year in which to redeem itself. If it follows the mistaken precedent of the last two years it may expect the same result in the national election that has characterized the two last general elections. When the democratic party returns to its time-honored policy and makes a brave and manly stand for its principles, taking issue with the republicans on the contraction of the currency and pledging the people that through it, and through it only, shall the people find such relief as must come through a change in our currency system, then it can appeal with confidence to the ballot box and expects to see its trailed banners raised once more in triumph. Let us hope that that day is near at hand.

Straightening Up Things.

People who have the habit of wondering why and how it is that Atlanta always succeeds in any enterprise that her citizens may undertake will find an object lesson in the facts set forth in yesterday's Constitution. The first weeks of the exposition had not been so fruitful as they had been expected to be.

We had expected the people to understand from the outset that we had here the finest exposition that had ever been got together in the country but our own people and those immediately around us seemed to have been the last to realize what a great affair the exposition really was, and for awhile the people failed altogether to understand the scope and extent of the show that had been opened here. It has been our good fortune—to treat the matter lightly—to astonish even our own people; and it is no small matter to be able to astonish an Atlanta man. But this we have done and more besides, so that there is no longer any necessity of perpetually calling attention to what Atlanta has done and proposes to do.

It is sufficient to say that there was some money lacking to fill out the amount neecssary to close up accounts. No sooner was this known to the most liberal and forward of our citizens than his hand went into his pocket and pulled out, as a sort of Christmas gift to all concerned, the sum of $50,000. When we remember that this citizen has been foremost in his contributions to all worthy charities—that his purse has always been open to whatever worthy object might command it, we might well be staggered at the size and extent of his contribution. We might well be staggered until we remember that this citizen was in the habit of coming to the rescue of Atlanta—that he was in the habit of succoring of her poor and her friendless—that he had endowed the most beautiful and the most effective of our home charities.

We mention these matters not because they are new, but because they are well known to all our people. In making the exposition Atlanta builded better than she knew. Those who have been here and who have had the time and the patience to give the fair a critical study are unanimous in saying that the display surpasses anything that has ever been seen in the south or that is likely to be seen here for several generations.

When this fact is taken into consideration it is easy to see why Atlanta, in the person of its most distinguished citizens, was obliged to come to the rescue of the fair. Now that this has been done there is nothing more to be said on the subject. It is true that Atlanta has been accused of blowing her own horn and that this idea has reached out further than any correction is likely to follow it; nevertheless it is something that Atlanta has citizens who can raise $100,000 in the course of a few hours and without considering that they have done anything worthy of special comment.

All this being so there is a special duty devolving on every citizen of Atlanta, and that is to patronize the fair in a way that is characteristic of Atlanta. We cannot have many citizens who are willing to contribute $50,000 to the success of the fair. That we have one is all sufficient, and that we have others who are willing to supplement his efforts shows that the town is grounded on a solid foundation of pride and patriotism.

Under all the circumstances the least that the citizens of Atlanta can do is to swarm out to the exposition and in this way aid those who are coming to the rescue of that grand enterprise.

The Passing of a Friend.

We had a few remarks yesterday about the death of poor Eugene Field. That they were inadequate goes without saying. The news of his death, sudden and unexpected, came like a bolt out of the blue. And yet we must believe that a man so true to his friends was all prepared when the summons came. Otherwise we cannot understand the ways of Providence.

He was found dead by his son. There was a smile on his face as if he had just received a message from the Little Boy Blue who left his tin soldiers to rust and molder on the hearth.

We know so little about these things that it is not wise to talk about them in loud tones or to venture upon explanations that may turn out to be commonplace. It is enough to know that a great heart has been suddenly stilled—that a man whom we all loved and admired has suddenly ceased to be. We can only turn our faces to the wall and ask if this is indeed the end of all things. And the answer that comes as clear as the ringing of a midnight bell is that it is only the beginning.

What we call death is simply life so that we may know that the end of all things, as we count them, is merely the beginning. Wherefore the saying is true that he who dies in the fullness of life is beloved of the Lord.

We cannot all pass away in the midst of our beautiful dreams, but it is something after all to have dreams to remember. It is something to have little children to cling to us and to watch our slumbers.

This friend, clothed about with life and the joy of living, and wearing the vestment of a most goodly humor, has passed away. Let us not inquire how far he has gone. He may be in the next room. If so, well for him and for us, since we may imagine that the journey is not a long one or a cold one.

Surely the path that our little children have trod is not a slippery one. Surely the way that our dear friends have gone is good enough for us.

Concerning Lynch Law.

The Boston Traveller advises northerners not to be too severe in their comments on southern lynchings and reminds them that few, if any, northern states have a clear record. It says:

It is noticeable, too, that nearly all the southern lynchings are for one peculiarly devilish and repulsive type of crime. Lynching for any other is rarely heard of in the south.

But the chief argument to be drawn from lynchings, north or south, is that there is something wrong with the law or its administration. If there were not this shortcoming in one or the other, the lynching would not occur. The crime for which, more than any other, it is inflicted, or threatened, is the outraging of women and young girls, and there is a growing conviction in the public mind that the legal penalties generally provided for this do not adequately punish it.

An editorial in The Galveston News is on the same tune. The News is opposed to all forms of lawlessness, but it believes that our lynchings are the protest of the people against the delay and uncertainty of the law. It says that the wise constitutional provision for a speedy trial is, as a rule, disregarded by the courts of the country. Our contemporary goes on to say:

It has been only a few years since a rape fiend was liberated time and again at a Texas courthouse to repeat his attacks upon helpless girls and women of the vicinity amost in the shadow of that edifice. Crime finally rendered it necessary for him to leave Texas, and, after murdering two young women in another state, he was hanged by citizens of Kentucky. With the preposterous delays, reversals and failures of the courts, the extravagant exercise of the pardoning power by the Altgelds of the country, the trickery, acquittals or escapes that follow all these chances and opportunities, to condemn mob violence is almost like whistling in the wind. There is no good reason why the man who undoubtedly commits rape or murder today should not be tried tomorrow and hanged the day after.

It will be seen that the New England paper and the Texas paper are of the same opinion. They admit that lynching is the result of the growing conviction in the public mind that we have no adequate legal penalties for the crimes against women.

In any state in the union the people will always be ready to resort to mob justice when they believe that they cannot get justice in the courts with the speed and certainty demanded in important cases.

While it is the duty of our authorities and all good citizens to oppose lynch law and punish the lynchers, it is also their duty to secure the passage of laws which will make justice swift, sure and adequate. When this is done there will be hardly any provocation for lynching.

Always a Good Policy.

Public men and newspapers are all the time hunting about for a policy and many of them ignore or overlook the very policy which is the safest and best and which is always in order.

We mean the policy of genuine Americanism. The newspapers and leaders of both parties who are sturdy champions of American institutions and doctrines, and those whose talk has a flavor of jingoism in it, are always popular. The great mass of our people have no patience with the tories and others in our large cities who follow every fashion and adopt every idea that has its origin abroad.

Americanism is the winning policy. The popular statesman of the future will be the man who stands by the Monroe doctrine and who is willing to draw his sword in its defense—the man who demands that our foreign policy and commercial systems shall be shaped in the interest of Americans—the man who is determined that Americans shall rule America and that our politics, finances and business shall be free from the domination of any foreign power. If he goes so far as to advocate the protection of American citizens in every quarter of the globe and calls a halt to the aggressions of Europe in this hemisphere he will be an ideal leader and the note-shaving and bucket-shop aristocracy will be unable to stand in the way.

Be an American and don't be afraid of a little jingoism. So long as our people have a spark of human nature they will like this policy and it will win. There is no life, nothing substantial, nothing permanent in any of the un-American makeshifts which some of our politicians and newspapers make their stock in trade.

Americanism is the only true policy for Americans!

A Sensible View.

The letter from "South Georgia," in another column, presents some strong arguments against the proposed removal of the State Agricultural college from Athens to Griffin.

Our correspondent makes the point that a college cannot be built for nothing, and he very naturally wants to know where the money will come from that would be needed for a new college at Griffin. Our taxpayers have no surplus to throw away. Even if it is advisable to move the college, which it is not, this is no time for it.

Our correspondent also says that it cost $100,000 to move the agricultural college in South Carolina and $60,000 a year to keep it up.

In conclusion he makes an appeal for the better education of our farmers. He says that they should know a good many things besides how to plow and plant. They need a good all-round education and the university is a good place to get it. The professors at our state university have already done a great deal of good in expounding the scientific principles of agriculture and they should continue the good work. The boys who attend the agricultural college at Athens will have the benefit of their teachings, but if they go elsewhere they will have to do without these advantages, and without the use of a library and physical and chemical laboratories until the state purchases an elaborate equipment for the new college.

"South Georgia" has got the facts down just as they are. The proposed change would mean either a very poor makeshift of a college at Griffin or the building up of an institution at an enormous expense which cannot be afforded by our taxpayers.

The thing is out of the question.

Lend a Hand.

Not the least of the features of the Atlanta exposition is Atlanta herself supporting and sustaining it. In all its parts it is a show worthy of the finest city in the world and it is supported by a public spirit that has no rival whatever.

When there was some talk of trouble one citizen put his hand in his pocket and pulled out $50,000, and in a few hours he had raised $100,000.

This is Atlanta's way, and when Atlanta moves the money of her people flows like water; but flows always into the proper channels. What is now needed is for our whole people to go out to the exposition and thus help those who are trying to help the city.

The Newspaper in Schools.

At the famous Rugby school in England the boys are required to read newspapers. They are encouraged to give some of their attention to the great movements of the present day and they are taught to apply the lessons of the past to the conditions of today. Recently the following examination paper was presented to the students:

1. Describe the east and west coast routes to Scotland. Give an account of the "Race for the North."
2. Where are the following places and with what recent event are they connected: Fochow, Madagascar, Sofia, Cuba, Congo?
3. What do you know of the following: Khama, Colonel Shervinton, Nasrullah Khan, Sher Afzul?
4. Explain the cabinet, privy council, spiritual peer.
5. What was the business done in the last session of parliamnent? Who are at present speaker, colonial secretary, foreign secretary? What offices are held by Mr. Goschen, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Long?
6. An account of the races for the America's cup.
7. What are the present difficulties in Armenia? Describe the situation.

The Rugby teachers regard the newspapers as the annals of contemporary history and they have found that they can be used to advantage in educational work.

Guided by intelligent and discreet teachers, boys and girls can make the newspapers an important factor of their intellectual progress. Right now there are several interesting foreign and domestic matters in our news columns which, with the proper elucidation and comment, would be of great educational value to the youngsters at school. The Rugby idea is a good one.

An Outsider's Opinion.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican is one of the ablest and most conservative newspapers in America and it has long been recognized as a conscientious and thoughtful molder of public opinion.

The good opinion of such a newspaper is always gratifying and we feel sure that its special Atlanta correspondence, which we reproduce in another column, will be read with great interest and pleasure. The Republican discusses our exposition and its conditions and environment fairly and thoughtfully. After considering every point it gives it as its deliberate judgment that our big show is "far ahead of the New Orleans Cotton exposition or anything else of the kind ever seen south of the Mason and Dixon line and is to be properly classed with the Centennial and Columbian expositions."

Our contemporary goes on to say that the exposition as an exemplification of the spirit and resources of the new south is of particular interest to the whole nation and will richly repay the generous patronage which the north seems disposed to give it.

It is by the impartial opinions of intelligent outsiders that Atlanta's great enterprise will have to be judged at last, and it should be a matter of pride and pleasure to us to know that the judgment of The Republican seems to be shared by all the journalists and distinguished men who have recently visited us from every quarter of the union and many foreign countries. We do not say too much when we say that the opinion expressed by the Springfield newspaper seems to be, so far as heard from, the verdict of the world in regard to the fair.

Undoubtedly the north has taken hold of our enterprise in a generous spirit and with a liberal patronage. All this is encouraging and the new south is not likely to forget the hearty appreciation and co-operation with which the north has greeted the most unique exposition in the country's history.

England Facing a Crisis.

What is England to do about it?

She must fight Venezuela or arbitrate, and if she proposes to permanently occupy Venezuela's territory the United States will have something to say.

She must fight Russia or lose her foothold in the east. The Russians are preparing to occupy Manchuria and start their railroad down the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the British will have to seize and hold Nanking if they propose to command the commerce of the most extensive and prosperous portion of China.

But England also has other pressing matters to look after. She has a row on hand with Turkey, and it promises no profit, because if there is to be a division of what is left of the Ottoman empire the other powers will insist that England has already had her share in the shape of Egypt and its provinces in equatorial Africa, which are occupied by the British.

The other nations are in a position to give trouble. Austria wants Macedonia Russia desires to annex Kurdistan and seize Constantinople, and her authority is steadily growing in China. France has always claimed Syria and is ready to annex southwestern China. Germany has her eye on central China.

Altogether the plans of these nations must weaken England. The outcome may not be war, but it is probable that Russia will increase her power in the Pacific, while France will advance her influence in the Mediterranean. The result can hardly fail to be a marked weakening of British prestige.

Commissioner Crenshaw.

Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw was on yesterday appointed railroad commissioner for a term of six years, and the appointment immediately received the unanimous confirmation of the senate.

The new commissioner will at once qualify and the present week will probably see him duly installed in the important office to which he has been called by the governor.

Mr. Crenshaw assumes the duties of his new position with the full confidence of his many friends that he will make a record for faithful and creditable service which will abundantly justify the appointment. This confidence of his friends, if inspired by the highly satisfactory manner in which Mr. Crenshaw has discharged other public duties, cannot be misplaced. He has devoted many years to public service, having been a conspicuous member of the general assembly for several terms and having served for four years as collector of internal revenue for the northern district of Georgia during the democratic administration from 1885 to 1889. He has had wide and valuable experience with men and measures, and having for the past several years been connected with the Central railroad, has had ample opportunity to become intimate with the details of railroad management.

The Constitution joins in the congratulations of his friends and predicts for him a term of wise, conservative and honorable service.

Of the retiring commissioner, Hon. G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, it can be said in all truth that he has made a faithful and efficient officer. It was with the governor a choice between friends and he chose the one who was closest to him, the governor's personal relations with the new commissioner being exceedingly intimate. The ability of Mr. Jordan and the excellence of his work were never questioned. No commissioner ever rendered more faithful service and never has the work of the commission been so thoroughly systematized as since his connection with it. He inaugurated new methods and systematized old ones, and the highly efficient machinery of the commission is largely attributed to his sound business judgment and his knowledge of the details entering into the performance of his duties.

To the new commissioner we extend congratulations, with the hope and confidence of a period of brilliant service; to the old, a "well-done, good and faithful servant." The people have use for such men, and in whatever field they work they demonstrate their ability to do good and to help their fellow men.

Tammany didn't go anywhere for long at a time.

Does Mr. Horace White really believe that free silver is as dead as he imagines?

We hear nothing now of an international agreement. This means that another campaign lie has been nailed.

Spring in New England seems to consist of a buckboard. Why can't New England move down here?

It seems that the free silver candidates have the upper hand in Kentucky. Will this cause Mr. Carlisle to resign? Well, not much.

It seems that murderers can be convicted in all parts of the country.

If it is a bad thing to sympathize with Cuba, why wasn't it perfectly horrid for the American people to fight for their liberties? Come to think of it, we are a pretty bad crowd.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The London Times prints a hitherto unpublished letter written by William M. Thackeray at the Clarendon hotel in New York on April 5, 1853. In it he says: "I have come here from the south not so horrified as perhaps I ought to be with slavery, which in the towns is not by any means a horrifying institution. The negroes in the good families are the happiest, laziest, comfortablest race of menials. They are kept luxuriously in working time and cared for most benevolently in old age."

Joe Howard writes in The New York Recorder: "The intention of our city authorities to make Manhattan day a significant feature in the history of the Atlanta exposition is praiseworthy. The idea finds favor in the eye of citizens of every grade. Spectacle counts for much in this world, and Chicago's men are entirely on the ground of common sense when they believe that the sending of a crack Illinois regiment to the exposition will not only reflect credit upon the commonwealth but be of practical commercial value. Leaving out the dollars and cents part of it, New York might well feel pride in such display as could be made by the Seventh, the Twenty-third, or any of our better drilled organizations. A damper was thrown upon a proposition to send the Seventh by one who apparently spoke by authority, saying he doubted if 50 per cent of the enrollment could secure leave of absence from their business the four or five days needed for the excursion.

That doesn't sound well.

"In the first place, it may not be fair to the employers of the young men. It is not only possible but probable that for the purpose of a simple junketing business houses would object to being made shorthanded in their working force; but this expedition to Atlanta means much more than a junket. It is a further extension of the right hand of fellowship by the people of one great city to those of another. Recorder Goff tells us the characteristic hospitality of the south is extended in overmeasure to all visitors from the north, who are made in every possible way to feel at home. Now, we ought to do our share, not because Chicago and Illinois do theirs, but because New York is the greatest state and New York the chief city of the union. State pride and civil pride combined ought to be able to make Manhattan day not only a feature but the occasion of the exposition. It is with this view the New York Press Club will participate in the ceremonies and observances of Manhattan day in Atlanta, represented by at least 100 members, a majority of them accompanied by the ladies of their family, and all intent upon doing their part to secure the desired consummation.

Holmes's "wonderful nerve," as it has been called, is not nerve at all, in the opinion of Professor E. D. Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania. "It is not nerve," says the gentleman in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. "It is simply second nature to the man. He was expecting every day previous to his arrest to have an officer's hand laid on his shoulder, and was ready for just such an ordeal. He is a born criminal, and as such has no sense of fear. If a criminal has any cowardice in his make-up he had better get out of the business. Men of Holmes's stamp do not know what fear is; therefore, this display under trying circumstances is as natural for him as it is for a man to eat."

The friends of genial Charley Herbst will be glad to learn that he is still in the land of the living and will probably take in the exposition at an early day. In the article entitled "When Grady Was in Rome," in Sunday's Constitution, it was stated that Mr. Herbst died a year or two ago. This is a mistake, Mr. Herbst says, and he ought to know. He now resides in Macon and is the same useful and public spirited citizen as of yore. He seems to have taken on new life since he read his obituary, and is in the best of spirits.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Dawson News recently said, editorially:

"We are not in Governor Atkinson's confidence, and therefore do not know what his plans for the future are, nor in what direction his ambition points. We are inclined to think, however, that those newspapers and partial friends who are trying to put him forward as a candidate for the United States senate are not authorized to speak for him. Undoubtedly, the governor is a shrewd and daring politician and has some devoted friends, but there is nothing yet in the outlook in this state that justifies the conclusion that he has any chance of succeeding Senator Gordon."

Replying to the above The Newnan Herald, Governor Atkinson's home paper, says:

"If we remember correctly The News occupied a similar position in the gubernatorial campaign, and yet Mr. Atkinson easily outstripped his competitor in the race. It takes a good deal of frost to coagulate a real live, warm boom, and if Governor Atkinson should conclude to enter the senatorial contest there need be no apprehension on the part of his friends that he will be frozen out. The average Atkinson boom wears whiskers and carries a feather in its cap."

The Lumpkin Independent says:

"We found one man at Union worshiping at the shrine of the golden calf and whooping up O. S. Morton for our next representative in the lower house of the Georgia legislature. He says that Sam has got plenty of sense to get there, keep his mouth shut, draw his pay and come home to spend it. We will have to sound him on the financial question before we can indorse him. We want a man who favors the use of both metals without discrimination in favor of either."

Says The Albany News:

"We are beginning to suspect that the advertised opening of Mr. duBignon's campaign at Waycross is more the work of overzealous and indiscreet friends than of Mr. duBignon himself."

Editor Sid Lewis rises to remark: "Well, now, Bill Atkinson would make a worthy colleague for Gus Bacon. The people can trust him."

SOME GEORGIA NOTES.

The Macon Telegraph says that there are no trains that come into Macon more regularly met by people who have a little spare time on their hands than those that run on the Southwestern road. These pilgrimages of men to meet the Southwestern trains are very reasonable when the cause is explained. More pretty girls come and go by this road than all the rest of the roads put together.

The new cotton mill plant to be located at Athens, Ga., and to be known as the Electric cotton mill, will be owned and operated by local capital, and will be one of the best factories in Georgia. It will be distinguished from other factories in this state in that it will be the first factory whose busy spindles will be moved by the force of electric power.

Cotton receipts may have fallen off some in Americus, but the crop as already sold, has brought very much more in money than it did last season, and farmers, merchants and everybody else are in much better financial condition than they were a year ago. The proportion of shortage is smaller around Americus than it is almost anywhere else in the state.

A farmer near Jesup relates a story that caps the climax. He says the pigs had been getting in his field, and he conceived the idea of putting yokes on them. He did so, and says that they learned to crawl in backwards and pulled the yokes over their heads.

Up in east Dougherty some alarm has been caused by phosphorus adhering to the wheels of vehicles at night and thus scattered under the horse's feet. The particles thus scattered have been magnified into great balls of fire which spring up as if by magic and go rolling along the road.

An Augusta reformer has been run in by the police for running a gambling den, with a wildcat still in the cellar.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

To the Legislature.

If you'd heed the people's will—
Give 'em joy in plenty,
When you go to pass a bill,
Make it twenty!

If you'd make a noble score—
Feed us all on honey,
Let your bills pass at the store
Same as money!

Cease to drain the swamps for chills—
Let the owls attend them;
Pass the bills, boys, pass the bills!
And—we'll spend 'em!

How is it possible for the legislators to get rich when they're always passing bills?

A Jingle.

"Make hay while the sun shines."
That's the proper time;
But if the sun ain't shinin',
Jest make it by the moon!

But make it!
Oh, make it!
An' pile it up an' stake it,
An' lay it out and rake it
Every day!
For time—it keeps a-flyin',
An' life is dyin', dyin';
So work, an' stop your sighin'
Every day!

Eugene Field was as well known in the south as he was in his far-western city. His songs were for the people, and all the people heard them.

A Livin'.

What's the use to sit an' pine
When the cold wind blows?
Takes a lot o' rain an' shine
Jest to make a rose.
Roses die, an' violets give in,
But the world owes folks a livin'!

"How is the poetry market?" asks an esteemed correspondent. Dull—very. The beef market can give it points and beat it in the game.

Free Transportation.

"How's land going in your neighborhood?"

"Sorter quiet; but we're expecting a few hundred new settlers on the next western cyclone."

Will the Georgia legislature give the people of the state something to be thankful for when the national turkey is served?

The Cross-Roads Politician.

The cross-roads politician—
He's up 'fore mornin' light;
His mule he hitches at your gate
An' stops to stay all night.

Before the town became a town
Its every inch ne knowed;
Likewise the knives, an' all the fork:
Of every country road.

He runs for office every time—
Speaks on a dry goods box;
An' when he flings his left leg out
You don't see any socks.

Ain't no one like him anywhere—
Been runnin' since the war,
An' no man in the town can swear
Jest what he's running for!

John Locke Martin, who died in Memphis some time ago, was well known to the press of Georgia, where his brightest work was done. He was a brilliant journalist, and was connected for a time with a number of newspapers in Rome and elsewhere. He won his spurs in the west, however, where he was well and favorably known to the newspaper fraternity.

Mr. Edward Freiberger, of The Chicago Inter Ocean, is in the city. Mr. Freiberger is one of the best musical and dramatic critics in the country, and a well-known and able writer in other lines. He has published much excellent verse, which has recently been brought out in a volume. He is the leading spirit in the famous Forty Club, of Chicago, and enjoys a wider personal acquaintance in that city than, perhaps, any other local journalist. While here he will write up the exposition for the Inter Ocean.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Madisonian: The Cotton States and International exposition now going on in Atlanta is in full blast, and in magnitude and completeness far eclipses the expectations of the most sanguine. Any attempt to describe is it vain. Words nor pen pictures can even faintly portray its grandeur. It must be seen to be appreciated, or even to obtain a faint conception of its magnitude and magnificence. The exposition speaks volumes for Georgia, for Atlanta and for the south. It shows how they have risen from the wreck and ruin, devastation and ashes of war but three decades ago to the grand position they now maintain. It is not an Atlanta enterprise alone, as many think, but an exposition of the manifold resources of the south at large.

Acworth Post: No city of twice the size ever gave the world half so great an exhibition of the progress of the time. The achievement is greatest of all when it is remembered that thirty years ago Atlanta was in ashes.

Brunswick Times: There should be a genuine Georgia day at the exposition, with a round trip rate into the great show grounds that would fill a special train from every hundred miles of railroad line in the state.

Macon News: The attendance on the exposition is on a steady increase and is likely to continue so until it closes. People are beginning to arrive daily in large numbers from every town in Georgia.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

ATKINSON.—Every one should read the able message of Governor Atkinson. In ability he has proved himself equal to every emergency, even surpassing the judgment of his most ardent admirers and supporters. —Conyers Weekly.

JONES.—The late Henry Jones was a walking encyclopedia. He carried more political facts and figures in his head than any man in America; in fact, his hat lining was a series of political almanacs.—Savannah Press.

WALSH.—Hon. Patrick Walsh, at a public meeting in Augusta the other day, declared that "Atlanta was not only the most enterprising city in the south, but in the world."

COLLIER.—President Collier, of the Atlanta exposition, is adding fresh laurels to his fame every day.—Ringgold New South.

The Late Henry Jones.

From The Georgia Cracker.

The death of Mr. Henry Jones, which occurred in Washington last week, removes one of the most remarkable men that Georgia ever claimed as a citizen. No man in the state and few in America possessed a mind so well stored with economic facts. He was literally an encyclopedia of information. For many years he was private secretary to Senator Colquitt and subsequently to Senator Walsh. He was warm-hearted and loyal and numbered his friends by the hundreds.

Bring the Turk to Reason.

From The Chicago Record.

If there is any truth in the reports of further outrages upon the Armenians in Turkey the time has come for a complete and thorough test of the strength of the agreement made by the six European powers which have been endeavoring to bring the Turk to reason.

A Great Truth.

From The Brunswick Times.

There are any number of men bellowing for "honest" money who won't even compromise with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar.

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UNDER THE OLD FLAG

The Daughters of the Confederacy Gather in Atlanta Next Saturday.

EXERCISES IN THE AUDITORIUM

The Day Will Be One of Solemn and Tender Memories.

DR. J. S. HOPKINS THE ORATOR

Mrs. C. D. McLean Will Write the Ode To Be Delivered by Miss Corinne Stocker—The Programme.

Next Saturday morning in the auditorium on the exposition grounds the old confederate battle flag will be unfurled by loving hands and the day will be one of tender memories to all who hold in honor the fidelity and heroism of the confederate soldier.

Thirty years have passed since General Lee surrendered his sword at Appomattox, but the fortitude of the boys in gray will be remembered as long as patriotism endures.

When the daughters of the confederacy gather in Atlanta next Saturday morning they will be greeted not only by the old veterans, but every man, woman and child in Atlanta will be ready to extend to them a cordial grasp of the hand.

This organiaztion is one that is pledged to keep alive the hallowed memories of the dead. Not the animosities of strife nor the feelings of bitterness and hatred that found expression in the cannon's mouth, but the love of country and fidelity to principle that consecrated the martyrdom of the southern soldier.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have prepared the following programme for Confederate day at the exposition auditorium, November 9th:

Presiding office, Mrs. McDowell Wolff, the president Atlanta chapter.
Prayer—Mrs. Clara Dargan McLean.
Address of welcome to national order—Mrs. Helen Plane, president Atlanta chapter.
Response—Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, president national order.
Song—"The Conquered Banner"—Miss Lillie Knight.
"Women of the Confederacy"—Mrs. Clopton, Alabama.
Ode, by Mrs. McLean—Miss Stocker.
"Dixie"—Innes's band
Oration—Dr. J. S. Hopkins.
"Star Spangled Banner"—Innes's band.

The Atlanta chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy earnestly invite the attendance of the entire interested public at the exercises of their day at exposition auditorium, Saturday, November 9th, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

They invite as bodies the veterans and sons of veterans and ask that the officers of each of those organizations will be seated upon the platform on this occasion.

Miss Emilie Smythe, of Charleston; Mrs. Parsley, of Wilmington; Mrs. Read, of Baltimore; Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, of Texas; Mrs. Goodlett and Mrs. Overton, of Nashville.

Two Important Meetings.

The business meetings of the National order of the Daughters of the Confederacy will be held at Freyer & Bradley's music hall at 2 p. m. on Friday, the 8th of November.

W. C. T. U. CONGRESS IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

At 10 o'clock a. m. of the same day the members of the Georgia chapters are asked to meet at the same place to form a state division of the national order.

Among the prominent women who will be present at these meetings are Mrs. Au-

Although the formal meeting of the Federation of Clubs has closed, a number of the prominent women belonging to it are still in the city and were present at the session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that assembled in the council hall of the woman's building yesterday.

Mrs. Katharine Lento Stevenson, corresponding secretary, presided, and was introduced by Mrs. Mary L. McLendon.

Mrs. McLendon, in the absence of Mrs. Belle M. Gordon, has assumed all responsibility of the congresses and has managed the programmes with the greatest success. She made the opening address Monday and said:

"The day and hour having arrived for opening the congress of the woman's Christian Temperance Union, I, as local chairman, appointed by Mrs. Loulie M. Hall, representative at large for the third of woman managers, and chairman of the committee on woman's congresses for the Cotton States and International exposition, now call this assembly to order.

"I cordially welcome the strangers present to our sunny land, and gladly greet the many familiar faces as a guarantee of their interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"I earnestly request that courteous attention and kindly consideration which is always accorded by gentlemen and ladies of Atlanta to invited guests and speakers.

"To me, this is a red letter day. As a true and loyal follower of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and firmly believing it to be the grandest organization in the world, it adds much to my happiness to present to you women who have been fighting, working and praying for 'God and home and native land' every land.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the largest organization of women in the United States, representing over three hundred thousand women.

"At the last convention, held in Baltimore, five hundred delegates reported, representing the women of fifty states and territories in which unions have been organized.

"So, you see, we make a good big slice of the people.'

"Some of us are sure that we could wage our war against King Alcohol to much better advantage if we had the ballot and could assist materilaly, as well as spiritually, in bringing Christ's kingdom of peace and love on this sin-cursed earth, if we could vote. It is with regret that I must announce that Miss Frances E. Willard cannot be with us, for she has a warm place in the hearts of the southern people, but I am pleased to introduce to you 'the next best,' who is a stranger to most of us, but has won our hearts by her cheering words, every week recorded in our national organ, The Union Signal.

"She will preside this morning after making her address to you on 'The Evolution of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.' I now present to you Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Mrs. Katharine Lento Stevenson followed Mrs. McLendon, and spoke forcibly of the immense amount of good accomplished by the organization as yet young. She told of its early days, when a small band of women, bent on accomplishing a temperance reform, started out by closing the saloons in Hillsboro, O., and continued their efforts until the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union now numbers three hundred thousand. At the recent convention five hundred delegates were present, representing most every state and territory in the union. Her accounts of the marked progress of the union created the greatest enthusiasm and applause, especially among the large contingency of the state representatives present.

Mrs. Stevenson introduced Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, who read a most interesting paper, her subject being "A Glance Over the Field of Woman's Development." After discussing the struggles experienced by women in being recognized as a power, and their success in organizations, Mrs. Beauchamp said:

"Today every church has two or three organized societies of women, perhaps not always the ideal society, but they are organized and drilling, and they are following after high ideals—who shall say that they will not attain the goal?—these have their state, and they in turn their national or general or church organization.

"That marked one step in organization which was closely and quickly followed by another, that of unsectarian, interdenominational organization for general benevolent purposes. This department is best represented by the great army of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. No association has touched so many springs of praise and blame of love and hate; and become equally distinguished for the friends it has won and the enemies it has made.

"This organiaztion under the leadership of the highest evolved type of Christian American womanhood, Frances E. Willard, has passed the local, through county, district, state, national to world-wide organization until today the women of the United Kingdom, of the triple alliance, with the many nations of Europe, the kingdoms of the orient and the isles of the sea are bonded together with strong cords of organization, the tender chords of love, symbolized by the white ribbon which means purity and peace.

"The breadth and scope of the far-reaching influence of this loving and loyal sisterhood, eternity alone can measure. It was the first national organization composed entirely of and conducted exclusively by women.

"'Temperance! Sometimes I have thought no other word in our language contains so much of weal or woe for humanity; to us it means far more than to abstain from all intoxicants; it means 'Be ye temperate in all things; let your moderation be known to all men.' Union! To an American patriot that word needs no expounding. In it lies the secret of our national strength. To us it means to be united heart and hand for the overthrow of all evil and the establishment of all truth, which is none other than the kingdom of Christ. To that end we have been led to inquire what is the greatest enemy of this kingdom? We believe we can best answer this question by a backward glance at the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was organized for, and is spending its life as, the ally of the church of Christ."

Mrs. Beauchamp's impressive paper was followed by an address by Mrs. W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, Ga., president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia. Mrs. Sibley's address was intense in its expressions of feeling, and enlisted the greatest interest on the part of her hearers. Among other things she said:

"It is with a heart overflowing with pleasure, pride and gratitude that I stand before you today to extend to you most cordial greetings.

"With pleasure, because few things give me greater happiness than to meet my beloved comrades in temperance work. With pride, because I esteem it a great privilege to represent you at any time, but most especially as I do this day. With gratitude, because I thank God that I am in the temperance army, and have been enabled for fourteen years to make steady and uninterrupted warfare against the enemy of God, home and humanity.

"There may be some in this audience who have been enlisted for a longer time than I. If so, I bow in reverence to their seniority and congratulate them upon their longer service. But a pioneer army, the very few who gathered here in Atlanta on that never to be forgotten January of intense cold, sleet and snow, of bitter, biting winds and physical suffering, to look for the first time in each other's faces, to grasp hands in a common sympathy, kneel together in a common prayer, and consecrate our services to a common cause—a warfare against the liquor traffic, that loomed before us mountains upon mountains high—with few to help us but God—yet with a faith as high as heaven and hope as strong as mortals could know—I have thanked God many and many a time for casting my lot among them, and leading me to a life better, grander and more self-sacrificing than I have ever known.

"As we stand upon the heights of answered prayer today, looking back upon the years of trial and conflict that intervened with innumerable difficulties at every footstep, opposition, fierce and strong, ridicule, scoffings, reviling, misconceptions and disheartening defeats, all bitter and hard to bear, making us feel almost God forsaken, as well as man forsaken, and wide shadows, almost as dark as hung over Gethsemane and Calvary, we yet have so much to be thankful for in the steady and miraculous progress of the cause we serve and sympathy for the loving comradeship that has kept us shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart."

After speaking of the early days of the national organization, Mrs. Sibley further said: "What a tableau for a heathen world to behold! Christian women in a Christian world prostrate before the liquor juggernaut and a Christian country looking on and abetting the destroyer. Is it any wonder heathendom shrank back aghast, begging Christendom to keep its fire water at home and not be sending it to destroy souls it professes to be anxious to save."

Mrs. Ormsby was the last speaker in the morning programme, and as usual, presented her subjects in a most enjoyable and finished manner.

In the afternoon the session continued, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Beauchamp all making short and interesting addresses.

Tomorrow's programme will be as follows:

Woman's congresses in assembly hall, woman's building, second floor, Wednesday, November 6th—New England Woman's Press Association, Miss Helen M. Winslow, West Roxbury, Mass., president. Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, Atlanta, Ga., local chairman.

Morning session, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Afternoon session 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Music.
Introductory address, Mrs. Wylie.
Address, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, honorary vice president New England Woman's Press Association, "Newspaper English."
Miss Emily A. Rawson, "Insurance."
Miss Rebecca Norcross, "Iconoclasm."
Mrs. Annie G. Murray, "Gentleness of the Modern Woman."
Mrs. Mary Alden Ward.
Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler, Massachusetts, "The Defunct Paragon—the Masterful Man."

There is no department of the woman's board doing more solid good than the nursery in the basement of the building. Nearly three hundred babies have been cared for in the most tender and thorough manner, and many mothers have been enabled to see the exposition in comfort because they know just where their babies are and who has them in charge. In some cases the members of the committee on duty have been amused at the remarks they overhear. One woman walks in and says: "I've just come to look around and see if it is good enough for my baby." Another makes the remark "That 25 cents is an awful lot to charge for a few hours." They little know how much expense and personal self-sacrifice it costs to keep up this purely philanthropic scheme.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CRENSHAW GETS IT

The Governor Names Him for the Railway Commissionership.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS MADE

Ex-Speaker Crisp Was the Guest of Honor at the Legislature.

WHAT THAT BODY DID YESTERDAY

A Quiet Day in Both Houses—New Bills Introduced and Some That Will Soon Become Laws.

Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., has been named by Governor Atkinson, to be a member of the state railway commission for the six years' term from October 15th.

The appointment was announced yesterday morning and the senate promptly confirmed it by a unanimous vote.

While the appointment did not create

HON. THOMAS C. CRENSHAW.

any great surprise the friends of Mr. Crenshaw were very much elated over the fact that he had been chosen to the office to which he aspired and he was the recipient of many sincere congratulations.

It hardly seems necessary to introduce to the people of Georgia the new railway commissioner, for he has been prominent in public life for a number of years. Mr. Crenshaw is a native of Alabama and is forty-six years old. He is a grandson of the late Chancellor Anderson Crenshaw, who was one of Alabama's most eminent lawyers and the son of Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw, who is still living, though eighty years of age. The Crenshaws have been prominent in Alabama affairs, and a county of that state bears their name. This son got his preliminary training at Good Hope academy, Alabama, and then went to the University of Virginia, where his education was completed. Here he numbered among his college mates and close friends such well known men as President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern railway; ex-Senator M. P. Reese, of Washington; Mr. L. J. Hill, and Mr. Howard Williams, of Atlanta; Judge J. B. Gant, then of Macon, but now a justice of the supreme court of Missouri. These were the Georgia boys. Among the others were Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Congressman Isadore Raymor, of Baltimore; Professor H. C. White, now of the University of Georgia; Judge Shepard Barclay, judge of the supreme court of Missouri, United States District Attorney Clopton, of Missouri; Railroad Commissioner W. W. Foote, of California; Major A. E. Richards and A. P. Humphries, two distinguished lawyers, of Louisville, Ky., and a number of others.

He read law in the office of Secretary of the Navy Herbert, but never practiced. After leaving college he was first appointed register in chancery for the southern chancery division of Alabama. This appointment he received before he was twenty-one years old, and had to wait ten days before he could qualify. He resigned this office in 1871 and moved to LaGrange, Ga., where, for a number of years, he was a prominent cotton buyer, operating up and down the West Point railroad, and doing a large eastern business. There he married Miss Lila Frost, daughter of Colonel F. A. Frost, then a prominent banker of LaGrange. Shortly after this he was elected mayor and was twice elected member of the general assembly from Troup county. He took a leading part in the proceedings of the legislature and among other positions was a member of the committee that made up the first funding act for Georgia. The other members of this committee were Hon. John W. Maddox, then member of the senate and now congressman from the seventh district, and Colonel B. F. Abbott, who was a member of the house.

Mr. Crenshaw resigned his seat in the general assembly to accept the position of collector of internal revenue under Cleveland's first administration. He assumed office the first of May, 1885, and held it until September 20, 1889. Although he tendered his resignation to President Harrison, the republican president, he declined to accept it and issued an order removing Collector Crenshaw from office, notwithstanding the fact his office had just been examined and pronounced as first-class in every particular.

As soon as he vacated this office he was appointed by President E. P. Alexander as claim adjuster for the Central railroad, which position he has held under all the changes of the management to the present time.

Mr. Crenshaw retained his residence and citizenship in LaGrange from 1871 to 1893, since which time he has lived at Griffin. His old neighbors of Troup county were especially strong in their advocacy of his appointment. Mr. Crenshaw's first wife died early in 1892. He had four children, one of them now a practicing lawyer at Griffin. On the 30th of August, 1893, he married Miss Mary Ehlers, daughter of L. A. Ehlers, a prominent citizen of Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

Last night Mr. Crenshaw went to Savannah to make his final report to the Central. He will return at once to the city and will probably qualify as commissioner on Thursday.

Other Appointments Made.

Among the other appointments made by the governor on yesterday were several of judges and solicitors that are of interest. One of these is the appointment of Hon. W. H. Toombs to be judge of the county court of Wilkes for a four-year term from June 8, 1896. Mr. Toombs is a member of the famous family of that name—the son of Hon. Gabriel Toombs, one of Georgia's most prominent citizens and the nephew of the late General "Bob" Toombs. He is a prominent attorney of Wilkes county.

Another appointment in which there is a good deal of interest is that of Hon. R. A. S. Freeman to be judge of the county court of Troup county for four years from November 25, 1895. There were several applicants for this position and the fight has been right lively.

Hon. Elias Herrman was named as judge for the county court of Dooly.

The following solicitors of county courts were appointed: R. W. Shepard, Effingham county; Ben A. Way, Liberty county; E. W. Butler, Morgan county; W. C. Davis, Houston county.

CRISP THE GUEST OF HONOR.

The Distinguished Congressman Was at the Capitol.

The guest of honor in both branches of the legislature was Hon. Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the national house and member of congress from the third district. Judge Crisp was under the escort of Senator Lewis in the upper house and of Representative Dodson in the house of representatives, and was given a most hearty welcome by the members of both bodies. He was invited to a seat by the presiding officer in each body, and almost every member of the senate and house sought the opportunity to shake his hand. Judge Crisp never looked better, and the reception he met was certainly one calculated to make him feel that he was in the house of his friends.

Work of the Senate.

The routine work of both branches was quickly gone through with, for, while a good deal was accomplished in both the senate and the house, it was of a character which did not consume time.

In the senate two bills were passed. One of these was the bill of Mr. Boyd to regulate practice before the superior court in certain cases. The other was the bill of Senator Tatum amending the road law so that all persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty shall be made to work five days each year, or in lieu of working pay $5. The bill makes every man liable who has lived ten days in the road district unless he has previously in the same year worked in the district from which he moved.

The new bills introduced in the senate were:

Mr. Brand—Making it the duty of the clerk of the county court, when the judge is disqualified and the parties litigant fail to agree upon counsel to preside, to appoint such counsel to act as judge.

Mr. Brand—To authorize the town of Buford to maintain a system of public schools.

Bills Passed in the House.

In the house two bills were passed. They were:

By Mr. Middlebrooks of Newton—To amend section 534 of the code of 1882, which provides that disabled confederate soldiers of this state be allowed to peddle without license, so as to provide that all indigent soldiers of the Seminole, Creek and Cherokee Indian wars and of the Mexican war be allowed to peddle without paying license tax.

By Mr. Rockwell of Chatham—To grant to the mayor and aldermen of Savannah, for the purpose of straightening Abercrombie street, a strip of land in Savannah.

Educational Addresses.

Dr. William E. Boggs, chancellor of the University of Georgia, was unable to address the general assembly, as had been expected, on account of sickness. He will address the body on Friday, November 8th, at 11 o'clock.

Hon. G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner, was invited to address the general assembly on the educational interests of the state at 11 o'clock Thursday, November 7th.

New Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Hill of Terrell—To authorize the board of roads and revenues of Terrell county to permit persons living on the line of said county and the several districts therein to erect gates.

Mr. Bennett of Wayne—To fix and prescribe certain fees for the judges of the county courts of this state.

Mr. Fussell of Coffee—To establish a city court for Coffee county.

Mr. Little of Muscogee—For the relief of the North Highland Railroad Company.

Mr. Greer of Macon—To authorize and provide for the payment of the insolvent criminal costs of the clerk of the superior court of Macon county in certain cases.

Mr. Felton of Appling—To prohibit hunting with dogs and guns, and fishing on the lands of others in the county of Appling.

Mr. Longley of Whitfield—To incorporate the town of Cohutta, in the county of Whitfield.

Mr. Farmer of Coweta—To allow affidavit to purchase liens to be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths generally.

Mr. Perkins of Habersham—To amend an act authorizing the building of courthouses in the several militia districts of the state, and to levy a tax for that purpose.

Mr. Williams of Schley—To authorize the grand juries in the several counties in the state of Georgia to pass upon and recommend as being worthy of pensions such applicants as they, in their judgment, may deem worthy of pensions.

A Few Notes.

Senator Mercer's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to make a study of the penitentiary system of this state, and of other states, was favorably reported by the penitentiary committee of the senate yesterday, and will undoubtedly pass that body.

Ex-Senator T. J. Ray, of Dooly county, was a visitor at the senate yesterday. Senator Ray has just been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, with headquarters at Albany.

Doorkeeper Dick Wilson is very proud of his being especially selected by the speaker to conduct Judge Crisp to the chair at the speaker's desk yesterday.

Representative Dodson's insurance bill will be before the senate committee on general judiciary this afternoon. This is the bill aimed at what is known as the two-thirds clause. It passed the house at the last session.

DENTISTS IN SESSION.

SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION MET YESTERDAY.

The Session Will Continue for Three Days and Many Important Subjects Will Be Discussed.

The Southern Dental Association, composed of representative men of the profession throughout the south, was called to order yesterday morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

There were present about fifty members of the association. The executive committee met at 10 o'clock and the annual meeting of the association was called to order at 11 o'clock, after the adjournment of the executive committee.

It was the organization of the twenty-sixth annual session and the morning hour was consumed in effecting the organization. The meeting was presided over by President Dr. H. E. Beach, of Clarksville, Tenn. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. T. B. Robins, after which a short address of welcome was made by Dr. Frank Holland.

The annual address of the session was made by the president. The paper was an able one and the advancement made in the profession during the last year was given in detail. After the reading of the paper, as is always the custom, a committee was appointed to take the paper under consideration.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of a paper on "Movements of the Mandibula and the Articulation of the Teeth," by Dr. W. E. Walker. The paper was discussed by Drs. Detterer, Morgan, Crawford and Allen.

Last night Dr. H. M. Cryer, of Philadelphia, made an address which was illustrated with stereopticon slides. The slides were used by Dr. Thomas P. Hinman, a prominent dentist of Atlanta.

The programme for today is as follows:

Clinics will be held from 9 to 1 o'clock p. m. in reception rooms at the Young Men's Christian Association.

Below is the list of clinics, for which arrangements have been made:

Dr. L. M. Cowardin, Richmond, Va., "Bridge Using English Tube Teeth."
Dr. L. E. Custer, Dayton, O., "Baking Porcelain with Electricity."
Dr. W. T. Arlington, Memphis, Tenn., "Soft Gold Fillings."
Dr. W. B. Finney, Baltimore, Md., "Compound Contour, Central Incisor."
Dr. W. G. A. Bonwell, "A Series of Useful Demonstrations."
Dr. J. W. Onderdunk, of New York city, demonstrates his method of mounting logan crowns. Also, method of controlling electric current for electric mallet.

ABOUT A TICKET BOOK.

JOE ROSE, A TRAVELING MAN, ARRESTED YESTERDAY.

Charged with Being a Fugitive from Justice in Florida—He Gave Bond Promptly.

Joe Rose, a well-known traveling man, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Joe Green. He is charged with being a fugitive from justice.

Rose was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Felix Garcia, a ticket broker connected with Maynard in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Garcia alleges that Rose is a fugitive from justice in Florida.

It seems that Rose is accused of misappropriating a thousand-mile railroad ticket which he got from Garcia. The value of the ticket was about $25. Mr. Garcia says that Rose got the ticket from him several months ago and failed to return or pay for it.

Mr. Garcia was in Atlanta yesterday and seeing Rose on the street at once went before a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant charging Rose with being a fugitive from justice. Rose was arrested but gave bond for his appearance in the afternoon.

Mr. Rose denies that he owes Garcia for the ticket. He claims that he offered to settle the matter sometime ago but was released from obligation by Garcia himself. Mr. Rose claims that he delivered the ticket book in question to a traveling man named Scoville several months ago. He says that he met Scoville in Bartow, Fla., and at the latter's request turned over the book to him.

Mr. Rose afterwards secured an affidavit from Scoville to the effect that he (Scoville) remitted Garcia the amount due for the book. The remittance was made from Charleston, S. C., by mail. Garcia holds Rose responsible for payment for the book, claiming to not have received a remittance from Scoville.

It seems that no proceedings had been taken against Rose in the Florida courts. Garcia asked that Rose be held until he could telegraph to Jacksonville and have a warrant and requisition taken out for Rose. In the meantime he swore out the local warrant to hold Rose until the Florida papers can reach the city.

Rose and some of his friends retained Bishop & Andrews to represent him yesterday afternoon and it is likely that the case will be fought vigorously in the Atlanta courts. Rose is from Baltimore.

PULLED AGAINST HORSES.

Sampson Shows Remarkable Powers in a Public Exhibition of Strength.

The unique test of strength on the public streets of Atlanta yesterday in which Sampson, the strong man, demonstrated his remarkable power as against a team of the strongest horses, gathered a large crowd of spectators. Under the agreement of the wager, Sampson was to break, by the tension of his muscles, chains which the horses, pulling at a tension of from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, could not break.

There were about 2,500 people on Marietta street to witness the test. All of the space about the Grady monument, on the postoffice building and about the Trocadero, and on all the sidewalks, and the street room was covered with people.

The chains which the horses were to try to break were such as Sampson uses in his tests given in the theaters. They were tied at the end of the tongue of the big Lion Brewery wagon, which in itself and its contents weighed about 8,000 pounds. The wagon contained sixteen heavy, full kegs of beer and about a dozen men were on top of that. At the other end of the chain were a pair of the heaviest draft horses in Atlanta.

At the given signal the horses were started, and after a great strain succeeded in moving the wagon about twenty yards. The strain was very severe, but the chains were apparently not affected in the least.

Then Sampson, who was in his stylish street garb with his silk hat and Prince Albert coat, got upon the wagon, bared his right arm, slipped the chains over the biceps, and then slowly raising his forearm distended his wonderful muscles until the chains broke with a snap.

Then the crowd cheered most enthusiastically.

Sampson took his feat as a matter of course, and very modestly retired.

MAY BE WANTED.

A Negro Arrested on Suspicion of Shooting in Alabama.

Ben Johnson, colored, was arrested by Officer Carson yesterday on suspicion of being a negro wanted in Jefferson county, Alabama. The negro is said to have shot a deputy sheriff in that county some time ago. He was pointed out to the officer by a man who claimed to have known him in Alabama.

Chief Wright took the matter in hand yesterday and telegraphed Birmingham officers, asking if Johnson was wanted there. No reply had been received last night. The negro denies that he is the guilty man.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

STILSON & COLLINS,
55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
DIAMONDS
Watches and Jewelry,
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealers and Bottom Prices.

We Are Prepared.
To give perfect and complete satisfaction to buyers of Hats and Men's Furnishings. We never had a more select stock.
A. O. M. Gaylord
Hatters and Haberdashers,
18 Whitehall.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

CLINCH SUTTLES AGAIN.

Clinch Suttles and Herschel McDonald Have a Bout.

Clinch Suttles, a notorious character in police circles, is in trouble again. He took in the western section of the city last night. During his round Suttles and Herschel McDonald fell out about something and a lively quarrel ensued. Suttles pulled his gun and pointed it at McDonald, but was prevented from firing it. He was locked up and ordered held by Officer Doyle. Suttles and McDonald are allies and both have been in trouble together. McDonald attempted to secure the release of Suttles last night, forgetting his quarrel with the former.

Smugglers Sentenced.

St. Johns, Nova Scotia, November 5.—Judge Conroy, a city magistrate, delivered judgment today against the saloon keepers involved in the smuggling scandals. He sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment and to pay fines of from $100 to $300 each. Among them is Michael Tobin, senior government member of the legislative assemblage, and one of the governors of the Savings bank.

The western mail steamer, Grand Lake, brings reports of a loss of thirteen men and several vessels during the recent gales along the coast.

Ladies' Shoes.

We have in the past week been receiving large shipments of Ladies' Shoes. All of the late styles, including "20th Century." Undoubtedly the most attractive line in the city.

Bloodworth SHOE CO.
14 WHITEHALL ST.

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers
Fine Diamonds
Watches and Silverware
31 WHITEHALL STREET.

Are you man with small wages?
Are you man with moderate pay?
Are you man in easy circumstances?
Are you man with plenty Gold Coin?

The toiler and the millionaire touching elbows every day. Hundreds more of them today. All after the same object. Where can I get the most and best for my money? The toiler and the wage earner is the man who has to figure on groceries, coal, rent shoes, clothes, by the week's money, and make it go as far as possible. He wants the best to be had. Experience and the recommendation of friends direct him to EISEMAN BROS. for Clothing. The savings there are enough to help out in the other necessities. You'll come very near retaining in your purse one-third the money you expected to spend.

The millionaire, watching dividend and interest account, knows that $5.00 saved is five per cent on $100 investment. He, too, is searching for the best for the least money. Keep well in mind it's by manufacturing on an unlimited scale instead of buying a dozen suits of a kind. We manufacture by thousands and of cloths direct from the looms.

It's this generous, broad-minded way of doing things that gives us the inside to make 35 per cent lower prices. Quick busines crowded store is our ambition. The daily sales are phenomenal

EISEMAN BROS.
15-17 Whitehall St.

When Thinking of Shoes Remember We Are in the
SHOE BUSINESS
And desire your patronage. You will find us attentive, our Shoes correct and prices right.
JOHN M. MOORE,
30 WHITEHALL ST.

SILVER IS THE CRY

Hon. Jerry South, of Arkansas, Tells How Arkansans Feel on the Question.

THE STATE IS UNANIMOUS

Mr. South Tells How He Helped Prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

Hon. Jerry South, of Arkansas, who came within one vote of being speaker of the present legislature in that state, and who has just finished the task of assisting Governor lCarke in suppressing the prize fight, came to town yesterday and registered at the Kimball house.

Since his arrival here he has been telling about the overwhelming free silver sentiment in his state and why it is so, and about how he went to Hot Springs as the agent of the governor to stop the fight and boxed four rounds with Kangaroo Fitzsimmons.

Hon. Jerry South is one of the coming men of the south. He is young, able and ambitious. He graduated at the University of Virginia a few years ago and went to Arkansas to grow up with the country. He stopped at Mountain Home and invested in a vast area of farming lands. He had been at the place less than ten months—not long enough to vote—when he beat three of the oldest inhabitants for the legislature. He has been in the house since that time and is one of the political leaders of that state. He served in the legislature with Governor Clarke and that gentleman has the very highest confidence in him.

"My state is overwhelmingly for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," said Mr. South yesterday. "There are practically no gold men in Arkansas. The only gold men are those who are enjoying federal patronage. Even the bankers are silver men in our state.

"What do I think of the prospects for silver legislation in this country? The situation is just this: I hardly think silver will receive the recognition it should receive at the national convention. My little state, with its 40,000 democratic majority, will cast its sixteen electoral votes for silver and democracy. Texas, with her 140,000 democratic majority, will cast her twenty-two votes in the same way. Indiana, which is never democratic or republican above 2,000 majority either way, will follow right behind us and cast forty-eight votes for gold. Pennsylvania, with her sixty-four electoral votes, and none for democracy when the final count for president comes, will vote for gold. New York, with her seventy-four votes, and, if I am a prophet, none for the democratic candidates for president, will be for gold. The solid republican states will vote against us, and what chance will the states of the south and west, that must be relied upon to furnish the big democratic majority, stand of outvoting those thickly populated states which always make our platforms, but never give us majorities.

"If silver cannot get recognition, I am in favor of bolting. We can at least follow our principles. We can get solid backing in the west.

"I believe we should nominate Stevenson. He is right on the silver question. He is one of the most popular men in the country and he is so popular in his own state that there is no doubt but that he would carry his own state for us."

Governor Clarke sent Hon. Jerry South to Hot Springs to be on the field as his representative in fighting the prize fighters. Hon. Jerry went and made friends of all the fighters in two or three hours after his arrival. He boxed four rounds with Fitzsimmons and showed marked prowess in handling himself.

"When they carried Fitzsimmons to Little Rock the Hot Springs people and Corbett were wondering how on earth it was proposed to get Corbett there," said Mr. South. "Corbett was under arrest at Hot Springs. The arrest had been made to hold him there in case the governor should want to have him carried away. They wanted him there for the fight. Well, the governor kept them guessing. When he got Fitzsimmons at Little Rock he sent subpoenas to Corbett and to the forty newspaper men at Hot Springs to appear at Little Rock as witnesses against the bagged fighter. They had to go, unless Corbett was actually on trial. He wasn't on trial and he went. They were a beaten lot of fellows.

"I carried Brady and the newspaper fellows in to see Governor Clarke. The governor charmed them all. He joked them a little, but he showed them plainly that it was useless to attempt a prize fight in that state. Governor Clarke has a backbone as big as a railroad rail and quite as strong."

Hon. Jerry South is seeing the exposition.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Interesting Communications Bearing on the Proposed Removal.

Editor Constitution: I have read with much interest the communications in your paper and your editorials on the subject of the proposed scheme to move the Agricultural college away from the State university and put it at Griffin. I think you are entirely right in the position you take that the proposition is unwise. Anybody who knows anything ought to know that colleges can't be built for nothing. Money will have to be spent, and lots of it, to establish a new college at Griffin. Where is the money to come from? Some time ago when cotton was jumping up at the rate of a cent a pound a day it looked like we all might have money to burn in a little while, but lately the jumping has been the other way and it doesn't look now like the tax payers would have so much surplus cash on hand that they would have to throw it away to get rid of it. Even if all that Mr. Searcy and the Griffin people say is true that the farmers are not getting as much benefit from the college at Athens as they ought, perhaps we had better worry along as we are than spend a lot of money on the bare chance of doing better. I have heard something about this sort of experiment over in South Carolina. Now I do not profess to know much about it, but what I do know is that it cost the state over $100,000 to start it and takes something like $60,000 a year to keep it up, and what I didn't know is whether the farmers are any better off now than they were before. Judging from the general devilment which seems chronic over there I shouldn't think they were. I am not an alumnus of the university, but as a plain Georgia farmer I have learned enough about my business from experience to know that a man who expects to farm successfully in this country must know a good many things besides how to plow and how to plant. If there is any man on earth who needs an all-round education that man is the farmer. He needs sound judgment, good business ability and good common horse sense. He has need for all the sciences and it wouldn't hurt him to rub up a little against all the other branches of learning. If a boy wants to educate himself for this business it seems to me he ought to go where he can get the best education and the most of it. If, as you say, the university is the place where he can get this, he ought to go there. If it isn't, the sensible thing for the state to do would be to make the university such a place. It certainly would be a good deal cheaper than to try to run two concerns, neither of which would give the boy what he ought to have. I heard Major Ryals say at Carrollton that they had tried to get boys to come to the experimental station at Griffin to study special kinds of agricultural work and they wouldn't come. I don't blame them. That narrow kind of education is not what Georgia boys want who expect to be educated and successful farmers. I have been a member of our State Agricultural Society for a number of years and I know that the expounding of the scientific principles of agriculture by Professor White and other professors of the university before the society and farmers' institutes has done a great deal to improve our methods of farming in this state. I don't see why the state should be called on to support one college at Athens and another one at Griffin, when one could or ought to be able to do the work of both. Of course, the people of Griffin wiuld like to have a college at the experimental station supported at somebody else's expense. It isn't an original idea on their part to appeal to the poor down-trodden farmer to help them get what they want. That cat has been used before to pull chestnuts out of the fire. Mr. Searcy's plan may be taking like "wildfire," as he says, but the conflagration hasn't reached the wiregrass yet. I hope the legislature will take notice accordingly.

SOUTH GEORGIA.

Dr. Felton on the Agricultural College.

Editor Constitution: Hon. Mr. Brown, of Pulaski county, has introduced a bill into the state legislature to remove the agricultural college now located at Athens to Griffin, Ga. This agricultural college is now a constituent part of the State university, and Mr. Brown's bill proposes to make it a constituent part of the experimental station located near Griffin.

Mr. Brown is doubtless sincere in moving for this change, and is perhaps entirely patriotic in his motives.

Mr. Searcy of Spalding county, not a member of the legislature, has written an article printed in The Constitution in which he very strongly advocates the removal of the college to the experimental station near Griffin.

Mr. Searcy, being a resident of Griffin, it is perfectly natural and somewhat excusable that he should favor any measure which would enhance the value of corner lots in the town of Griffin.

We can suppose that Mr. Searcy would be willing to exhaust an his legitimate resources that could increase the value of real estate in the vicinity of this thrifty and enterprising town—a town that is laudably enlisted in booming its own industries.

He has one agricultural station located near his town already, which is denominated an "experimental station."

The object of this station is to make these experiments. Many of these experiments will no doubt prove to be costly failures.

Mr. Searcy seems to have been infected with the very spirit of experiment.

In his article published in The Constitution he proposes the most costly and visionary experiment for the taxpayers of Georgia that ever disturbed the brain of an enthusiast.

Mr. Searcy, like many other people, can discover many benefits accruing to the farmers of the state if his own town enjoys a boom thereby; but I would like for Mr. Searcy or the advocates of Mr. Brown's bill, to tell your readers in what way or manner the great mass and multitude of farmers in this state would be benefited by such removals.

In this effort to pull down and destroy, and then to rebuild and erect, they propose a waste of tax money, which would be an outrage upon the taxpayers in their present burdened condition.

The people of this state are always taxed extravagantly. The farming industries are taxed enormously.

With shrinkage in taxable values, and the fixed amount of money that must be raised by taxation the landowners bear a burden of taxation that is well-nigh insupportable.

Our rural districts everywhere are deprived of schools, and no other also schools will ever attain a position or enlarge the wealth of these country districts.

Country neighborhoods are also depopulated by the steady removal of families to the towns to be in reach of better school facilities and teachers.

In the midst of financial depression, in the presence of overwhelming taxation and in full view of this depopulation of the country places, here comes a proposition that will cost embarrassed farmers several thousands of dollars to erect a school near the town of Griffin. Before it can reach the proportions of a school already built and equipped near the State university, the cost will be very heavy.

Is it only to boom one town in Georgia, and swell the profits and wealth of the citizenship of one county in the state?

Why this desire to waste public money? I ask again.

Is it to gratify and benefit a few officials and to make fresh experiments that are evidently problematical?

The farmers of Georgia are not concerned in this new experiment. They are not interested in this movement. They have nothing to do with it. Mr. Searcy tells us that the Agricultural Society of the state has requested the removal of this agricultural college to Griffin.

Judging the future by the past, the state agricultural society will never represent successful financiering for themselves any more than it upties the interests of the farmers of the state.

I am glad to know that some of the most intelligent and substantial members of this society do not favor this proposition of removal.

The great masses of our farmers—the men who hold the plowhandles and who create the wealth of the state—have neither thought or knowledge of this visionary proposition.

Like many other movements with similar purpose, the farmers of the state are made catpaws to advance the purposes of other interested parties.

They are turned into dumb-waiters to convey food and matter which they produce into the pockets of speculating schemers and blowers. What evidence have we that a young man who will not study exclusively agricultural science at the State university will do so with an inferior opportunity in the neighborhood of Griffin?

What evidence have we that better facilities and better equipments will be found in the town of Griffin for acquiring knowledge of agricultural science than we find at the university with an experimental farm attached?

For a half century to come, what hope have we that Griffin will afford equal opportunities in its equipment for imparting such education?

At the university we have the best institution of learning south of the Potomac.

Since the recent burning and partial destruction of the venerable school founded by Jefferson, there is no university or college or academy or experimental sattion in the United States so thoroughly equipped in men, in laboratories, in apparatus and libraries, in moral and social influeences, as the University of Georgia.

It is a school that every well-informed Georgia should be proud of—a school in which every young Georgian, whether a farmer or a professional man, can enjoy the benefits of education at less personal cost than in any other well-conducted school in the state of similar grade.

I would ask what constitutes a scientific agricultural education?

I have always supposed that the science of chemistry was the foundation of scientific agriculture.

Does Mr. Searcy or Mr. Brown propose to furnish in Griffin a more accomplished or successful teacher of chemistry than Dr. White?

It is generally understood that some knowledge of the entire curriculum of our colleges and universities would be also essential to the knowledge of scientific agriculture.

Do the advocates of this removal propose to furnish in Griffin a more accomplished faculty than we now have at the University?

Do they imagine that scientific agriculture only consists in making experiments to discover the best variety of strawberries for market, or the best variety of grapes for shipping, or the best cow for butter, or the best sheep for wool or mutton; how to save yams through the winter, or the best food, boiled or raw, to fatten pigs on; how to doctor young turkeys, or cure the roup in chickens; that hundreds of thousands of dollars should be now raised by taxation to place the agricultural college of the state at the back gate of the experimental station in Griffin, that students should be indoctrinated in these and similar subjects of investigation?

Our experimental station is doing good work on these lines of inquiry, and the results are already utilized by publications scattered broadcast over the state and paid for out of the public treasury.

Scientific agriculture means much more than a knowledge of these experiments. Georgia requires educated men to elevate and make profitable her agricultural industries.

There is no occupation or industry which so imperatively demands higher education and mental culture to bring agriculture up to an equality with other industries before the country. Just now, when the old university of Georgia has safely withstood the shock of sectarian spite and opposition and is doing as good work as it has ever done in its brilliant history, must it be emasculated and shorn of its strength to gratify a spirit of revenge on one side and a spirit of speculation and cupidity on the other?

It has been the misfortune of the university that it is always in somebody's way—it has always been an obstacle and barrier to some scheme that is looking forward to selfish or sectarian purposes by its destruction. Now this attack comes from a source that would use the farmers of Georgia to further the scheme. Unfortunately there are schemers who appear annually in one guise or another to attack the university in every session of the legislature. They neither eat, sleep or rest while "Mordecai sits within the gate of the king's palace." It is to be hoped that the members of the state legislature will promptly sit down upon all such unpatriotic and destructive schemes as are thus presented to cripple and destroy this institution of learning which has ever meen the pride and boast of the greatest men that Georgia has produced. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. FELTON.

TRAVELING MEN'S DAY.

They Are Making Special Preparations for November 13th.

Commercial Men's day at the exposition will be November 13th—only a few days off, and the big display of the trades and of the manufacturers will be held on that day, also.

The floats being prepared to parade the streets on that day are numerous. It is expected that every business house of much importance in the city will have a float to advertise its business. Many branches of business will be represented by several floats, and it is necessary that all merchants and business men who intend to make a display that day should communicate at once to the chairman of the trades display committee, Mr. Charles A. Weller, and T. J. Bradley, so that their floats can be given a good position in the line.

Mr. Carlton Miller, chairman of the carriage committee, desires that every citizen in Atlanta who has a private carriage, and who will do so much toward making the day a success, will tender the use of it to his committee at once. Every available carriage hack and tallyho in the city has been engaged, and still the committee do not think they are near able to accommodate all the delegates; and for this reason they ask the citizens for private carriages. Mr. Miller can be seen at 160 Marietta street.

A committee on awards has been appointed, and they will award a blue ribbon to the handsomest float in line on that day, to the finest private carriage tendered the committee, the finest turnout in general and the finest pair of horses.

The retail merchants throughout the country have been invited to come to Atlanta on that day. The invitation extended them is a special one, too. It is given in such a way as will assure them that they are especially wanted at the barbecue and other features of the day.

Every drummer, commercial man and merchant who comes will be given a badge which will entitle him to the privileges of the day.

A meeting of the commercial travelers and the merchants will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Saturdy night.

This Should Be an Era of Arbitrations.

From The New York Herald.

The Herald publishes this morning a letter from its correspondent in Barbados which brings corroboration of the news published in its issue of Saturday morning respecting certain outrageous acts alleged to have been done by Venezuelan revenue or naval officials upon British subjects, natives of the island of Trinidad. The alleged outrages are, first, the shooting of Captain Garcia on board his own vessel by coast guard officers, and secondly, the arrest of three fishermen and the confiscation of their boat, presumably because of smuggling. About all these cases we have so far only received the English version of the alleged outrages, and before passing judgment upon them it will be well to wait and hear the Venezuelan side of the affair. These alleged outrages unfortunately occur at a very inauspicious moment, when the boundary disputes between Great Britain and Venezuela are quite sufficient for consideration.

Lord Salisbury has already sent through the German foreign office an ultimatum to President Crespo's government demanding satisfaction and indemnity for the death of an English miner on the Kunyuni river. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has urged the sending of a Gatling gun to Yuruan to be used upon the Venezuelans on the disputed frontier if necessary, and following the demand of the minister of the colonies an English fleet of ten or twelve ships under the command of Captain Erskine is now being concentrated at a point convenient to La Guayra to repeat the method recently employed at Corinto against Nicaragua. President Crespo, of Venezuela, objects, and apparently very properly objects, to paying an indemnity to England, for the reason that by doing so the republic would admit having done a wrong against England by trespassing upon her territory.

The boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela is undoubtedly in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, and it is high time that some arrangement be made by which the peace of the world shall not be endangered because of it. And the proper method to bring about a just settlement is by arbitration, not by sending out ultimatums backed by naval or military demonstrations. With a majority in round numbers of 150 in the house of commons the British premier has fallen into such a pernicious ultimatum habit that if persisted in may bring his government into disrepute or ridicule. Within the last few months he has sent ultimatums to China, to Turkey, to the king of Ashantee, and last ofal l, to Venezuela. Lord Salisbury is entirely too fond of sending ultimatums to negro tribes of Africa and to weak republics of South America, but some day he may run against a power that will tell England to mind her own business.

A 'Piscopalian.

Rustic theology often contains much common sense, though not aways in accordance with the canons. A clergyman came to preach in a southern parish, and while walking across the fields met a farm laborer, who, in the course of conversation, said he was a 'Piscopal.

The clergyman was glad to hear it and asked if he belonged to the parish, to which the laborer replied that he "didn't knaw."

"Then what diocese do you belong to?" was the next question.

"Ther aint nawthin' like that 'round here," replied the other.

"Who confirmed you, then?"

"Nobody," answered the laborer.

"Then you are an Episcopalian?" asked the clergyman.

"Well," was the reply, "you see it's this way: Last winter I was a-visitin' a friend, and while I was there I went to church, and it was called 'Piscopal, and I heard them say that they 'left undone the things what they'd oughter done, and they'd done some things what they oughten done,' and I says to myself, says I, 'That's my fix exactly,' and ever since I considered myself a 'Piscopalian."

Will Deal in Futures of Nations.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

France is the Co. of Russia & Co. The firm has entered into a limited contract to transact the general business of statesmanship. Its great client is China. The firm has become both so largely a backer of its client as to be responsible for its future dealings with other concerns in the same line—that is, in statesmanship at large. Primarily, the firm of Russia & Co. is China's bankers.

Makes dyspeptics laugh! Brown's Iron Bitters.

CAUSED BY VACCINATION

From The Detroit, Mich., Journal.

Every one in the vicinity of Meldrum avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady.

To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it.

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immmediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studies hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the smallpox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in, and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin, and had no appetite.

"I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, and diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams's Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO., 412 B'way, N. Y., Mfrs.

sept22-3m sun wed d g a

MEETINGS.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 15, 1895, at 4:30 o'clock p m., central time.

The transfer books will be closed until November 15th.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

October 10, 1895. oct11 to nov15

Wedding Invitations ENGRAVED in latest and most artistic style. Send for samples and prices. VISITING CARDS—Plate and 50 cards (name) $1.00; name and address, $1.50. LYCETT, 311 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. aug7-wed sun sat

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Two young men can get board and room in private Jewish family. Apply 52 W. Fair, close in, near Whitehall.

WANTED—The Delbridge hotel wants the public to know that they have 100 beautiful rooms and for first-class accommodations offer the lowest rates. Free bus meets all trains. Car direct to exposition, corner Forsyth and Trinity avenue. novf-7t

PRIVATE BOARDING—At 422 Whitehall street, on car line; elegant furnishings and first-class service. nov6-tf

GOOD BOARD and room, $1 per day; special rates to regular boarders. 41 East Harris.

WANTED BOARDERS—Pleasant rooms and board at 258 Peachtree street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Exposition visitors can get comfortable rooms with all conveniences and first-class table fare at $1 per day at 93 Auburn ave. nov 5-5t.

HAPEVILLE—Eight miles from Atlanta, accommodation 50c; house and appointments first-class; northern board; for particulars address Mrs. Betts. nov3-3t-sun-tu-wed

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To know if you are troubled with rats and mice. Rubins's Rat Ripper instantly runs them off your premises and will not endanger the lives of your family and stock. Rubins's Rat Ripper always pleases. Price 10 cents at your druggist's, or by mail 12 cents. Botanic Chemical Co., sole makers, 703 Gould building, Atlanta. nov2-2t.

WANTED—We want to buy white, red and chestnut oak, poplar and pine saw logs not less than two feet in diameter, twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet long, delivered in this city or at any side track on line of Southern railway, any distance up to including seventy miles from Atlanta. Call on or address the Baxter-Rogers Lumber Company, 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. nov 1 3t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Lumber, laths, shingles, etc. Atlanta Lumber Company. Office 36 N. Forsyth, on the bridge, near Marietta street. nov6-6m

PERSONAL.

THE LATEST Parisian sensation at No. 6 Whitehall street. Alma and Flora, queens of the air and water; continuous show; no waiting; open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 10 cents. Alma show 10 cents extra.

WIGS, WHISKERS, Grease Paints, Spirit Gum, etc., for masquerades, parlor, school and stage entertainments. Mustaches 7 cents. Full beards 50 cents. Negro, Buffalo Bill, farmers, Chinese, bald or ladies wigs, 75 cents each, any color, postpaid. Catalogue of wigs, tricks, novelties, etc., free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

NOTICE—The partnership formerly existing between Peter Spink and J. J. Simmons in the Dixie Vinegar Works being dissolved all claims against and all debts due the Dixie Vinegar Works will be paid or collected by Peter Spink, composing the Dixie Vinegar Works.

Free Exposition Tickets For Thanksgiving Day--- The New Atlanta Day.

To each cash purchaser of TEN DOLLARS OR MORE at one time between now and Thanksgiving we will present at time of purchase one Exposition ticket, good on that date, and in any of our 35 departments.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A good hotel solicitor. Address B. H. H., care Constitution.

WE WANT to employ special deputies. The most attractive plan of insurance in the world. The easiest worked. The best pay. Address The American Benevolent Legion, San Francisco, Cal. nov6-6t-wed sun

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 212, Concord Junction, Mass. nov6-4t-wed sat

WANTED—A first-class canvasser on leading trade journal at once. Address B., Hotel Alcazar, Atlanta. nov6-3t

WANTED—A first-class canvasser on leading trade journal at once. Address B., Hotel Alcazar, Atlanta. nov6-2t

CAN PLACE at once thirty boys, twenty men exposition. No fake but good jobs. 202 Norcross building. Bates.

WANTED—Five young men and three boys for light work. 718 Temple Court building.

WANTED—A reliable, energetic Catholic young man, experienced in newspaper work, to take charge of publishing business in Atlanta. Address The Angelus Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich. nov3-2t-sun wed

SOLICITOR WANTED to sell certificates in city and southern states. Washington Loan and Investment Company, 37 South Pryor street, Kiser building. nov 3-7t.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser on leading trade journal at once. Address B., Hotel Alcyon, Atlanta.

WANTED—Married man with experience to take charge of dairy near city; good position to right man. References given and required. Address Dairy, Box 512. nov 5-3t.

WANTED—Three good glaziers; wages $2 per day. Apply V. J. Hedden & Sons, Contractors, Mass. Mills in Georgia, near Rome, Ga. nov 3-3t.

WANTED—Few combined bookkeepers and stenographers, to take special course; will guarantee good positions within thirty days. Money for tuition may be deposited in bank until position is secured and accepted. We will also guarantee positions to all who take full course of bookkeeping and shorthand. Previous experience not required. We are strongly indorsed by merchants and bankers. For particulars Address Draughon's Practical Business college, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.) oct 17-30t thur sat su tu.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A good cook and chambermaid. Apply at 422 Whitehall.

WANTED—A German or other white girl wanted to do general housework and cooking for small family. Bring references. 210 Spring street.

WANTED—Three girls who can sing and dance well at 49 camp, exposition. Telephone 3147 at 10 a. m. today or call.

WANT COOK for small family; good pay; must come recommended. Apply at once 385 Spring street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and all-round office man desires a position by December 1st. Address "K. W. K.," Constitution.

SITUATION as stenographer by young man of good address of three years' experience. Address "A." care Constitution.

WANTED—Salesman.

FIRST-CLASS city salesman; also traveling salesmen introducing our changeable chain signs—just out; immense profits. Changeable Chain Sign Co., 28 Peachtree street.

WANTED SALESMEN—Energetic men to sell goods by sample at home, or travel; easy seller. Sample goods. Liberal salary or good commission. Address P. O. Box 1103, New York City. aug 18-26t sun wed

$80 to $150 salary paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary. Extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. oct 31 30 t

WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits $14, shirts $1. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 31 7 t tues thur sun.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED in every state to introduce "The Comet" camera; entirely new; profits immense. Address Aiken, Gleason & Co., X30, LaCrosse, Wis. septi-wed fri sun M. H.

AGENTS, a snap for you, $95.00 weekly, $5,000 yearly. No experience required. failure impossible. Our scheme a new one, particulars free. Address P. O. box 5308, Boston, Mass. sep24-3m sat mon wed

AGENTS MAKE $10 daily selling the wonderful Atlanta Souvenir Pin. Costs 60c. per doz., sells 10c. Daily average one agent two gross. Address Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, N. Y. oct 6-1y.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling holiday books published. "Gems of Religious Thought," by Talmage, outfit 35 cents; "Talks to Children About Jesus," outfit 35 cents; "Home of theBible," by Marion Harland, outfit 50 cents. Many agents make over $20 a week. Freight paid and credit given. Agents wanted also for other Christmas books and Bibles. Write immediately. R. H. Woodward Company, Baltimore, Md. nov 5-2t.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$25 A DAY and over made by buying wheat; prices must advance. Send for our book (free.) Our method is safe. F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers, 85 Owings building, Chicago. Established 1875. oct28-156t

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100 INVESTED upon our advice last March amounted to several thousand dollars last month; very little risk. This can be done now. This fall will be better than ever for large profits. Send for our book and proof showing how to do it, free. Bank references. F. J. Wakem & Co., 68 Beaver street, New York. sept22-104t sun wed

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 820 Equitable building. nov 5 tf

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. oct 30 6 mos

LOANS from $5,000 to $50,000 promptly negotiated; lowest rates. Union Loan and Trust Company, Forsyth and Walton sts. oct10-1m

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT LOANS made by the Scottish American Mortgage Company, 2 to 5 years, on improved Atlanta real estate. Money here ready. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama. oct19-1m

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. oct18-1y

$3,000 HOME MONEY to lend, in bulk or divided, on Fulton or DeKalb farms. W. P. Davis, 613 Temple court. aug 17—7½ m

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap. 13-6m

GEO. S. MAY, 707 Temple court, loans Money on real estate and good collaterals. Buys and sells foreign moneys and exchange. Telephone 1479. oct20-tf

WANTED—First-class restaurant cook as partner. Must have $100 for security. Great opportunity for right man. Address J. M. care Constitution.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and drafts on city and out-of-town banks cashed after regular banking hours. J. R. Tolleson, 21 and 22 second floor Inman building. sep18-6m

$38,000 AT 6 PER CENT; $40,000 at 7 per cent to loan on residence or store property, 3 to 5 years, semi-annual interest; also monthly loans. R. H. Jones, 2 North Broad street. july26-tf

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier. nov 1-1y

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan15-1y

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOST.

LOST—In manufactures building purse containing "photo" pass of Margaret Muller. Address Constitution exposition office. Reward.

LOST—Liberal reward will be paid for return of diamond and ruby Elk emblem. Ira R. Steiner, at Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company.

LOST—At union depot, a small box of photo plates marked C. C. Hine, 123 S. Pryor street. Box is heavy, securely screwed together and tied with heavy cord; is of no value except to owner. Finder suitably rewarded by returning to above address.

LOST—Walking stick. Bamboo, with buck horn handle at post office Monday morning. Leave at 34 West Alabama and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Near Lyceum theater last night, after performance, mink boa. Return to C. F. Byrd's office, No. 8 South Broad, and get reward.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lovely country home; orchard, all kinds of fruit and berries; two acre vineyard; eight choice varieties, all bearing; 6 acres; new dwelling; ten minutes walk from Decatur electric line; cars every fifteen minutes. J. R. Manning, 113 Clarke street, Atlanta. nov6-2t-thur-sun

THREE-STORY, sixteen-room brick house, $5,000—7-room house, Pulliam street, close in, for sale for $6,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street may 22-tf.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—For sale today only a few bedroom sets, cots, chairs and crockery. Piedmont avenue corner Tenth street.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage, north side; close in; furnished; large lot; every convenience. "Comfort," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Nice residence, furnished, 159 E. Fair street; best location in the city; quiet, pleasant neighborhood and close in. Apply at 155 E. Fair. nov 5-3t.

FOR RENT CHEAP after December 1st—Most desirable home in Decatur; large house; lovely grounds; convenient to car lines. Address Proprietor, care Constitution. oct 26-1m.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Gentleman who can furnish references desires nicely furnished room with or without board in private family of refinement. Address A. B. C., care Constitution.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.

Watches, Jewelry, Souvenir Spoons, **DIAMONDS.**

Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

Cash paid for old gold and silver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BIG MONEY can now be made on small investments in grain and stocks. Book and market review explaining safest methods of dealing sent free. Bank references furnished. B. B. Oliver & Co., commission merchants, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. nov6-8t-thur-sun

WANTED—Partnership in established paying business, lumber preferred, by party with $1,000 to $5,000 capital. Address Box 268, Shelbyville, Ind. nov6-1t-wed s

FINE STOCK of groceries, also restaurant; ready for business; anybody can do well, centrally located; cheapest rent on block. H. H. Schaul, No. 56 Decatur street. nov6-2t

FOR SALE—Newspaper. $375 cash, buys a quick trade, will buy one of the best weekly newspapers in northeast Georgia. Big bargain. Address W. W. Price, Hogansville, Ga. nov6-1t

FIRST-CLASS small hotel and restaurant for rent. All modern conveniences. Telephone 1479. George S. May, 707 Temple Court. eod-1w-nov4

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon doing good business. Can give good reason for selling. Apply No. 13 West Mitchell street.

THE WARREN SYSTEM waterworks offers best inducements for profitable investment. We have a model exhibition at the Griffin house, 191 Marietta street. Come and see us while here. Thorand, general agent. nov 5-3t

CAFABLE MANAGER, of responsibility to handle new attachment for any stove makes gas from oil and burns the finest New thing and sells at sight; sold one of the south is open for business managers. Call or write 35½ Whitehall.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME by cautious speculation by mail through a reliable firm of large experience and great success. Will send you particulars showing how a small amount of money can be easily multiplied by successful speculation in grain. Highest bank references. Opportunities excellent. Pattison & Co., bankers and brokers, 60 Omaha building, Chicago. nov1-26t

WELL PAYING lunch room for sale cheap. Address A. Trabold, general delivery exposition grounds. nov4-3t

$25 A DAY and over made by buying wheat; prices must advance. Send for our book (free). Our method is safe. F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers, 85 Owings Building, Chicago. Established 1875.

YOU CAN GET some sure money by following what we send free. National references. Day & Roberts, grain brokers, Chicago. oct26-1m

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

BEAUTIFUL ROOM, furnished, for gentleman in elegant private family. Best neighborhood in Atlanta. References exchanged. 74 West Peachtree.

NEATLY KEPT, furnished rooms; location first-class; near in; on car line direct to exposition grounds. 240 Woodward avenue.

PARTIES VISITING exposition will find desirable front room 6 West Elliott, door from Peachtree.

ROOMS—Single or en suite at 19 Bond street, one block from Whitehall and car. 75 cents to $1 per day. Cheaper per week. Cars.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—Pupils to learn shorthand and typewriting at private residence, 478 Capitol avenue, day or night. Price $1 per hour. "M."

FOR RENT.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent.

50 North Broad street, corner Walton.
1 Store, 310-312 Auburn avenue
1 Store, 104 Greensferry
1 Store, 72 Davis street and wood yard
1 Stable, 82 North Pryor
1 Store, 159 East Harris
1 Store, 150 Foundry
1 Store, 202 Glenn
1 Store, 24 Rhodes
1 Store, 164 East Cain
1 Warehouse, W. and A. railroad and Foundry
1 Store, 29 S. Pryor
1 Store, 236 Marietta
1 Basement, 170 Decatur
1 Store, 317 West Peters
1 Store, 380 Marietta
1 Store, 343 Peters
1 Store, 161 East Harris
1 Store, 227 Simpson

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free.

COLLECTIONS SEND YOUR past due accounts, claims, judgments, etc., to Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made everywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

GOV. MATTHEWS HERE

Indiana's Chief Executive Reached the City Yesterday at Noon.

FRESH FROM OHIO'S CAMPAIGN

He Comes to the Bedside of His Son, Mr. Renick S. Matthews.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

The Governor Expected To Deliver a Speech in Atlanta on This Question, but the Date Was Changed.

Fresh from the great political battle-ground in Ohio Governor Claude Matthews, of the neighboring state of Indiana, reached the city yesterday at noon.

He came to visit his son, Mr. Renick S. Matthews, who is quite ill at the residence of Mr. A. E. Bostick, No. 341 Courtland street, in this city. Mr. Matthews has been confined to his bed for several days with a severe attack of typhoid fever. He came to Atlanta several weeks ago as one of the officials in charge of the exhibit of

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS, OF INDIANA.

Able Chief Executive of the Hoosier State, Who Arrived in Atlanta Yesterday.

the Smithsonian institution. Though quite a young man, Mr. Matthews holds a very important office, and during his residence in Atlanta he has endeared himself to quite a host of friends.

"I am glad to find that my son is much better," said the governor, in a short interview yesterday afternoon. "I came to his bedside as soon as my official duties would permit. It is likely that I will leave for Indianapolis tomorrow afternoon, but Mrs. Matthews will remain in Atlanta for several days. As soon as my son is able to make the trip home I will come back for him and perhaps at that time will be able to stay longer."

Governor Matthews is a large, handsome man, and presents a very striking figure. He is rather above the medium height, with broad shoulders and dark hair and eyes. His manner is cordial and prepossessing, and the quality of his conversation is genial, captivating and rapid, explaining in a measure his influence as a party leader and his popularity with the great mass of the democratic party in the state of Indiana.

The Campaign in Ohio.

"The campaign in Ohio," said Governor Matthews, "has been a most aggressive one. For several days last week I assisted Governor Campbell and made speeches in those portions of the state in which he thought the greatest amount of good could be accomplished. Governor Campbell has made a brilliant fight, and if he fails to carry the state of Ohio he will certainly reduce the republican majority to such a figure that success will give but little satisfaction to the opposite party. My friendship for Governor Campbell and my faith in his statesmanship and ability have made me very active in his behalf, and I shall be very happy to learn of his success in carrying the state for democracy. The campaign has been fought almost exclusively on state issues. When I left the state of Ohio the outlook for Campbell's election was very encouraging."

Cuban Independence.

Governor Matthews was invited to speak in Atlanta on Cuba day. He accepted the invitation of the board, but on account of the action of the board in postponing the exercises he canceled his letter of acceptance and consented to deliven the same address in Philadelphia during the present month.

"My position on this question," said Governor Matthews, "is easily explained. I am not prepared to advocate the annexation of Cuba to this country, but I believe in recognizing the great political principle involved in her struggle for independence. The United States, in my judgment, should recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents and extend them such aid and sympathy as the justice of the situation demands. I expected to discuss this question in Atlanta, but on account of the change in the date I will not be able to make the speech. My official duties are such that I will have to be in Indianapolis at the time the exercises of Cuba day are held.

Pleased with the Exposition.

"I am delighted with the exposition," said Governor Matthews, "and I have been most agreeably surprised by its character and extent. I have seen only a small part of it as yet, but I expect to return to Atlanta in a few days, and then I hope to see it to better advantage and with more time at my disposal."

Governor Matthews will return to Indiana this afternoon.

Improving.

Gas logs, heaters and ovens were placed and connected at the Creole kitchen yesterday. Hereafter you will be made as comfortable there as at your own home and will come in contact with clever and genial management. It is the sweetest thing today at moderate prices. Everybody of importance takes lunch and dinner there.

The Creole kitchen at the exposition is paying the ladies handsomely.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

E. J. WILSON AND W. H. DAY ACCUSED OF CROOKEDNESS.

The James Street Men and Woman Alleged To Be Undesirable Characters by the Detectives.

E. J. Wilson and W. H. Day, the two men who were arrested in a house on James street Monday morning and locked up on a charge of suspicion, will be prosecuted for larceny from the person. The charge of suspicion against them was changed yesterday to larceny from the person.

Wilson and Day are alleged to be very crooked characters. The officers say that they operated a fake stand in the city and robbed a man of $35 at it last Saturday night. A man named Tidwell complained to the police Saturday night that he had been robbed of $35 by a souvenir stand man on Edgewood avenue. He said that the souvenir man took his pocketbook out of his pocket while standing in front of the fakir's showcase.

Wilson was recognized by Tidwell Monday night and declared to be the man who robbed him. Tidwell said that Day was present and was implicated in the robbery.

Wilson and his wife and Day were arrested by several detectives at 81 James street Monday morning. Wilson was found concealed in a closet and pulled out by the officers. A pocketbook containing a lot of papers and valuables belonging to Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, of Baltimore, was found hid in a fireplace in a room of the house.

Mrs. Wilson was detained at police headquarters all day Monday, but was released for the want of prosecution Monday night. She at once began work in her husband's behalf and visited him several yesterday and last night. It is said that she is endeavoring to settle her husband's case with Tidwell without going to court.

Chief Wright said yesterday that if Tidwell failed to prosecute Wilson and Day he would run both the latter and Wilson's wife out of town. He says that the men and woman are undesirable characters and that the city will be ridded of them if the prosecution fails.

PAYS ITS TAXES.

The Western and Atlantic Road Pays the City Ten Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday morning a crisp bank check was handed in at the little grated window at the city clerk's office.

The check was made payable to the city of Atlanta and was for $10,000, being the amount compromised upon for city taxes against the road. When the taxes were due, a special order was necessary before the receiver could pay the amount. In the meantime fi. fas. were issued by the city against the road. At a meeting of the representatives of the city and Receiver Stahlman the matter was recently discussed and the amount owed, $16,000, was compromised for $10,000, the amount paid yesterday.

At the meeting of the general council Monday afternoon City Attorney Anderson was authorized to receipt for the $10,000, and the fi. fas. were ordered canceled upon the payment of the amount yesterday morning.

ATLANTA VOCAL SOCIETY.

It Will Give an Entertainment Thursday Evening.

On Thursday evening at the Second Baptist church the Atlanta Vocal Society will present Haydn's magnificent oratorio, "The Creation," under the direction of Mr. A. M. Burbank.

The chorus will be composed of thirty-two of the very best singers in the city, almost all of them being experienced choir singers. They have been admirably trained and will give the work with the style and finish that comes only of accurate musical knowledge and skilled direction.

The full score of the oratorio will be presented, with piano and organ accompaniment.

The solos will be sung by Miss Bessie Service, soprano; Mr. Brisben, tenor; Mr. Sam Burbank, basso. All of these singers are favorites with Atlanta music lovers and their reputation as vocalists will be fully sustained in Thursday night's concert.

The performance will be one of the notable musical events of the winter, and the spacious auditorium of the Second Baptist will doubtless be filled.

Tickets, 50 cents, are on sale at the music stores.

NOT GEORGIA ALONE,

Nor the south—but the world at large. If we can't convince any reasonable man that Atlanta's cotton mills pay larger profits than any in the known world, we will abandon the project, throw up our charter and cancel our subscriptions. Write W. J. Willingham, Temple Court, for our prospectus. Piedmont Cotton Mills. nov5 5t

Exposition Visitors

Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO., 194 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St. oct 25 to dec 1

TRAINS FOR CHATTANOOGA.

The Southern Railway's Good Schedules.

The Southern railway now operates excellent schedules from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Trains leave Atlanta as follows: 5 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. Four trains daily. Ticket office, Kimball house corner. nov5-6t

KNEW FIELD WELL.

A CHICAGO NEWSPAPER MAN TALKS OF THE POET.

Every One Was Fond of the Gentle Writer—His Death Was a Great Shock.

Mr. Edward Freiberger, well known as a poet and newspaper man, and a disciple of Chicago dilettantism is in Atlanta. He was well acquainted with Eugene Field and intimately associated with him for a number of years in social and literary life.

Mr. Freiberger arrived in Atlanta Monday morning to do special work for The Inter-Ocean with reference to Chicago Day. He was much affected when apprised of the death of the famous poet and humorist.

"It is so sudden," he said, "and so sad that I can scarcely realize it. I left Field well and in good spirits with nothing in his manner to tell that death was so near. Just a week ago last Saturday I was with him at Kinsley's at the banquet of the Bankers' Club. He was in his usual gay spirits and recited in his inimitable style his poems, "Father's Way" and "Seein' Things."

"Field was a remarkable personality, being both poet and humorist," continued Mr. Freiberger, "and a unique character as well. He was a man who in an average gathering would give no idea that he was a great poet, because he was always looking at the ludicrous and in a multitude of clever and appropos remarks he would give expression to a variety of thoughts that could come only to one who had the effervescence of a wit coupled with the sincerity of a thinker. He had a great depth of tenderness and wonderful fondness for children and admiration for old age. He was always happy in any company, because, while a poet himself he was ready to do justice to the work of any rival in poetry and could, of course, hold his own through his own spontaneous wit and sparkling quality of his humor, which was never at any time caustic or severe, although it frequently illustrated the character of the victim of the jest.

"Field was fond of reciting his own poems and recited them with tenderness and with dramatic effect. His most characteristic poems in humorous lines he delivered with a touch of the serious that made them the more taking.

"He was a great bibliomaniac and had an immense library of rare books. He owned the most valuable collection of curios in Chicago. Field had a great fondness for dumb animals. He owned a number of dogs and a great variety of pets, among which was a burro, with which I have seen him play very often. His house was a vast curiosity shop.

"One of his happy characteristics was the remembrance of his friends, whom he delighted to please with verses dedicated to them. He never overlooked an occasion to remember a friend and would often send to them his own verses written in his peculiar small hand, well known to all the literati at Chicago.

"All who knew him loved him. His death is a great loss to the country, a grievous shock to the literary world."

NOT GEORGIA ALONE,

Nor the south—but the world at large. If we can't convince any reasonable man that Atlanta's cotton mills pay larger profits than any in the known world, we will abandon the project, throw up our charter and cancel our subscriptions. Write W. J. Willingham, Temple Court, for our prospectus. Piedmont Cotton Mills. nov5-5t

Old and New School Books

Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Gettysburg Only Ten Cents Today.

Don't fail to see the great cyclorama.

UNTIL TOMORROW NIGHT.

The Trial of the Blue Coats Was Postponed Yesterday.

The special meeting of the board of police commissioners, which was to have been held last night, was postponed until tomorrow night.

The meeting was called by Chairman Johnson for the purpose of trying charges against several members of the police department. Two of the officers against whom charges had been preferred were not ready for trial last night and on that account the meeting was postponed.

Chairman Johnson announced yesterday morning that the special meeting would be held tomorrow night in the commissioners' room at police headquarters.

Five officers will be arraigned for trial. They are Thomas Grant, W. N. Hudson, Ed Cason, J. B. Harris and Detective Wiggins.

Cluett

COLLARS & CUFFS

THE BEST MADE. DO YOU WEAR THEM ???

FLEXIBLE FOLD PATENT

CLUETT, COON & CO. TROY, N.Y.

MONTELLA

Original 5c. Line to Exposition. Take Herdics at Silverman's corner, leaving every few minutes.

Are showing new arrivals each day from the best makers of Europe and America.

Saxony Candelabra
English Glass Vases
Dresden Clocks
Boudoir Sets
Jardinieres
Gilt Mounted Vases

Dinner Sets
Breakfast Sets
Game Sets
Fish Sets
Toilet Sets

China Art Pieces in
Crown Derby
Royal Worcester
Dresden
Royal Bonn

Rich Cut Glass Cuttings
Bethesda, Genoa
Bristol, Liberty
Coral, Princess
Columbia, Richmond
Salvador, Laurel

Dresden Lamps
Princess Lamps
Rich Gold and Onyx Lamps
Onyx and Gold Cabinets
Decorated Lamp Globes
Rich Gold and Onyx Tables

Prices the very lowest.
Shapes the very newest.
Decorations the most choice.
Styles the most exclusive.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
61 Peachtree St.

Out of Gear . . .

When the stomach gets out of gear everything else seems to follow suit. Every organ, every nerve, every part of the body depends upon the stomach for sustenance and nourishment.

When the stomach is weak nothing strengthens it so quickly and safely as

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

In order to cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles, the stomach must be *rested* and it cannot *rest* and *digest food* at the same time. This is the point where Stuarts Dyspepsia Tablets get in their work. You take them after meals and they thoroughly *digest the food* no matter how weak the stomach may be, and thus by relieving the stomach gives it a much needed rest and a cure is the natural result

Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package or direct by mail.

Stuart Chemical Co., Marshall, Mich.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty

FURNITURE COMPANY'S

"Ad" in next Sunday's Constitution will be the liveliest announcement ever made in FURNITURE and CARPETS in Atlanta. DON'T FAIL TO READ IT. Strangers in the city who expect to buy Furniture or Carpets will be especially interested. . . . . .

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.,
6 Peachtree Street.

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.

HAMMERLESS	HAMMER,	MUZZLE
From	Breech Loaders,	Loaders
$25 to $400.	$6 to $25.	$1.50 up.

PARKER, COLT, LEFEVER, SMITH.
Winchester and Remington Rifles,
Ammunition, Hunters' Outfit.

KIRKPATRICK HARDWARE COMPANY,
9 N. Pryor Street,
Opposite Kimball. ATLANTA, GA.
No trouble to show goods. wed sat

SOMETHING NEW . . . IN TYPEWRITERS.

The "DUPLEX," the fastest on EARTH, prints any two letters of the alphabet simultaneously.

AN IMPROVED . . . Standard Typewriter.

The "JEWETT," next in speed. Combination of good points. Universal key-board.

These machines manufactured by the DUPLEX TYPEWRITER CO. are models of scientific mechanism, strong and light, yet durable, almost indestructible alignment, "THE" Typewriter of the day.

See our exhibit in the "Manufactures and Liberal Arts" building, near the east entrance.

Agents wanted. Call on or address,

H. W. COWAN, Gen'l Southern Agent,
41 Peachtree St, ATLANTA, GA.
nov6 2t wed fri

PETER LYNCH

85 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street, and branch store 201 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnipseed, such as ruta baga, red top, white flat dutch, white globe, yellow globe, red top globe, pomeranean globe, yellow aberdeen, dixie, seven top and other varieties; also, fruit jars and fruit-jar fixtures of all kinds separate. His stock of fruit jars are Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville, all in pints, quarts and half gallons; also, a large supply of jelly tumbers, one-half and one-third pints, and other varieties of goods at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual stock of fine wines, ales, beers, porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grades for medicinal and beverage purposes can be had at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable rates.

250 empty wine and spirit barrels and half barrels.

Terms cash.

LIFE IN DIXIE DURING THE WAR.

Scenes Laid in and Around Atlanta.

Written by an eye-witness. A thorough insight into life in '61-65 in camp, field and home. Price, $1. Address the author, Mary A. H. Gay, Decatur, Ga. oct1 4-1m

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,

BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.

TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
37 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond Va.

Harness and Saddlery

At room No. 711, Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. The largest and most complete line of harness, saddlery and plantation supplies ever shown in the south, manufactured by the eminent firm of Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md. W. C. Saunders, special agent. oct20 2w wed fri sun

Would be covered up with groceries if we didn't keep things going lively.

We calculate upon keeping every old customer and getting some new ones every week, and order stock accordingly. People seem to want everything we buy—but that's the reason we buy it. Groceries well bought are half sold, and more, too, in our case. We have the kinds and qualities people want, still prices must suit or you would not buy. We are stocked full of new rasins at 6c, cleaned currants 10c, new evaporated apples. Fresh mince meat 10c pound. Pearl, barley and lentals, sago and tapioca just in, four pounds for 25c. Hams at 11c and Elgin creamery butter at 25c. Lead with new crop New Orleans syrup at 60c. French pears at 15c. Fresh B. W. flour and maple syrup are fine. Come and bring your friends with you and enjoy a fire cup of tea and coffee without money or without price. J. H. GLENN, 80 Whitehall.

A BARGAIN FEAST IN TAILORING!

Large quantities of Imported Suitings and Trousering have been purchased by our New York buyer at a tremendous discount FOR CASH.

IMPORTED SUITINGS

Manufactured for this season's wear by the most noted foreign mills can be found in this purchase. We have divided the Suitings into three classes, making the prices as follows:

$18.00

Gives you choice of twenty-five styles that have never been sold for less than $28.

$22.50 and $23.75

Gives you the choice of any Suiting in this entire lot. At this price you get choice of the very latest and best qualities in the market. These values are unprecedented in Tailoring. The same quality of goods sell from $35 to $40 a suit. Every garment we make is sold with a guarantee to fit perfectly.

Trousers that formerly sold for $8 and $9, go during this sale for

$5.00, $5.50 AND $6.00.

This sale is for one week only, beginning Saturday, November 2d. You never have, you never can and never will buy such goods at the price as we offer during this sale.

Kahn Bros

8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc.-Etc., of

Printing

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.

GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders.

GLASS. GLASS. GLASS.

Five Thousand Boxes bought before th e last advance to get bottom prices. We want to unload part of it. Lowest prices in the south. All sizes. Will ship from Atlanta or the factory car load or less. Send in orders.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

Important Exposition Notice!

All parties who expect to take boarders or entertain their friends during the exposition should not delay in supplying their wants in Kitchenware and House Furnishing Goods. Remember, we keep everything on earth in this line, and our prices will delight you.

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,
CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA STREETS.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.,
41 and 43 East Alabama Street,
PAINTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Get our prices before buying. We will save you money.
oct9-1m

Before Using. After Using.

BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER AND FUEL SAVER
abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.
500 and 502 Boyce Building, 112 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill
Address P. O. BURNS, Hotel Granite, Atlanta, Ga.

THE McNEAL PAINT AND GLASS CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.
114-116 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Wall Paper a specialty. Ready-mixed Paints

WANTED IN NEW YORK

Joseph Rheinstrom Had a Career in Binghamton, N. Y.

HE SLIPPED HIS BOND THERE

The Insurance Man Under Arrest Is Being Weighted Down with Charges.

Joseph Rheinstorm, the insurance man who was arrested in Los Angeles and brought back to Atlanta, seems to be a wanted individual. Information was received yesterday that he is wanted in Binghamton, N. Y., for forfeiting a bond in that city.

It seems that Rheinstrom was arrested in New York city sometime ago on a charge of forgery. He was taken to Binghamton, where the charge was preferred. He succeeded in giving bond for his appearance in the Binghamton courts.

Yesterday morning Chief Connolly received a telegram from W. W. Newell, of Binghamton, stating that Rheinstrom was wanted in that city for forfeiting his bond. The message asked that Rheinstrom be held, stating that an officer would be sent for him if he could be turned over to him. Acting Chief of Police Wright answered the telegram, giving the Binghamton man the status of Rheinstrom's case.

Rheinstrom was asked about the Binghamton affair and he denied having any trouble there. He said that he had not been in Binghamton in five years. The particulars of his trouble there are not known in Atlanta. Mr. Harry Silverman also had information of Rheinstrom's arrest and bond skipping in Binghamton. He says that the insurance man was arrested on a charge of forgery there.

It seems than Rheinstrom has been a wide traveller in his time. A gentleman in the city yesterday said that the insurance man, once took in Mexico and cut a rather wide swath there. It is said that he left the greaser country under hasty circumstances.

Rheinstrom has not yet given bond for his appearance on the charge against him here. He is being held at police headquarters on an indictment charging him with larceny after trust. The indictment was founded on the evidence of Harry Silverman, who alleges that Rheinstrom made way with a fine diamond ring belonging to him sometime ago. The ring was valued at $250, and it seems was borrowed by Rheinstrom, he agreeing to return it at a certain time. He never came back with it, according to Mr. Silverman.

Rheinstrom declines to talk about his trouble, but it is understood that he will deny any knowledge of the ring whatever. He says that his case is in the hands of his attorneys, and that the facts will be brought out at his trial.

Rheinstrom's wife and child are constant visitors at police headquarters. The prisoner is being made cheerful by the faithful devotion of his life partner. His wife is working assiduously in her husband's behalf and is doing all in her power to secure Rheinstrom's release.

It is said that Mrs. Rheinstrom has been faithful to her husband in his troubles elsewhere and that she remains at his side against the wishes of relatives. Her own and Rheinstrom's relatives stand high in the north and she has been offered inducements to leave her husband on account of his alleged high rolling career, according to those who claim to know.

Rheinstrom's Nashville creditors are said to be waiting with a sharp stick to punch him when he gets out of his Atlanta trouble. He is wanted in that city for obtaining money on worthless checks. It seems that he gave several checks on Atlanta banks, all of which were turned down on presentation here. The amount involved is about $300.

Rheinstrom's friends in Atlanta are working in his behalf and they expect to secure his release soon. Some of them claim that he is being persecuted rather than prosecuted and that he will show up all right when the facts are known in court.

The insurance man is being prosecuted principally by Harry Silverman, but it is said that other Atlanta parties will come forward and prosecute him at the proper time. He was arrested on a charge of some irregularity here several months ago, but secured his release.

It is a mistake to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts through the blood.

THE ALABAMA BUILDING.

Fine Exhibits of Fruits, Model Vineyard, Etc.

No one interested in fruit culture or who is looking for a home in the south where a handsome living can be obtained in the pleasant and profitable occupation of fruit growing should miss the extensive Fruithurst exhibit of the Alabama Fruit Growing and Winery Association, in the Alabama building. Their display almost rivals California, and their miniature vineyard is one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits on the grounds. Their new town of Fruithurst, in Cleburne county, Alabama, is growing at the rate of twenty-five to fifty new inhabitants weekly.

Gettysburg Only Ten Cents Today.
Don't fail to see the great cyclorama.

With the Delbridge Hotel.

Mr. Sam Beall, formerly with the Kimball and Markham; Mr. Eugene Elder, formerly with Calumet, Indian Springs, and Mr. Thomas Young, Jr., are now with The Delbridge Hotel and invite their friends and the public to stop with same for first-class accommodations at reasonable rates. 'Bus meets all trains. nov6 7t

New Sleeping Car Line, Atlanta to New Orleans.

Via the Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Western Railway of Alabama, the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, the Montgomery and Mobile route.

Commencing this date and continuing thereafter until close of the exposition, extra sleeper will leave Atlanta for New Orleans on train No. 37 at 4:20 p. m. daily, via the above route.

Sleeping car reservations can be made at least two weeks in advance and number of berth given, thus insuring adequate sleeping car accommodations for all.

For further information call on G. W. ALLEN, T. P. A. No. 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., or JNO. A. GEE, No. 717 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. nov6-2w

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sept1-tf

Exposition Visitors

Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO., 104 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St. oct 25 to dec 1

Second-Hand School Books.

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Cut Rate Tickets.

Everybody likes to ride on railroads cheaply. Those needing tickets at cut rates are recommended to call upon the Atlanta Ticket Agency, 44 Wall street, opposite the Union depot, near Markham house. nov 5—5t

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

COTTON LOWER.

Liverpool and New Orleans Were Open Yesterday

AND BOTH OF THEM DECLINED

Liverpool 3 to 4-6d Lower and New Orleans About 15 Points Off, and Quite Active.

On account of election the New York and Chicago markets were closed yesterday.

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

This paper is bullish on the country, bearish on the speculative situation in Wall street. There good facts have been discounted, many alleged ones discovered to be humbugs. Bull sentiment is hard to kill. It dies as the sick do in consumption—by inches. It is often hopeful when the facts against it are most pronounced, as in the present case and that of the consumptive.

Hence lower prices will be recorded. It will probably be admitted that the trend of the market the past week has been downward. Grangers have sluggishly resisted the tendency uniform elsewhere. In our judgment they will all be quoted materially lower during the present week, and should St. Paul report, as it will, a large increase in earnings for the last week in October the chances are the good news will be not a stimulant, but a pretext for realizations.

It's a good stock. Its earnings are good. Its crops are large. It doesn't go up. That's the autumn of 1895. It was a bad stock in the spring. Its earnings were poor. It had no crops at all. But it didn't go down. It wont go up now on good earnings any more than it would go down then on bad ones. The proposition is not poetical. It is not logical. It is Wall street.

Bank clearings last week, $1,113,000,000, although immensely swelled by the speculation in cotton, were only abount a hundred millions more than in the dull period of 1894 and nearly three hundred millions less than in 1892, the normal year. New Orleans increased 29 per cent, New York 14 per cent, Chicago, the country's great distributing center, 0.3 per cent. But there is no cotton exchange in the city by the lake.

Tonnage of oats and spring wheat is immense. Railroads brought to Chicago in October about 14,000,000 bushels of the former (breaking the record), nearly 8,000,000 more than 1894. But at 8 and 10 cents a bushel for the article railroads do not greatly benefit. So Dun's Review says: "The heavy movement helps railroads, but the earnings thus far reported for October, 53.3 per cent larger than last year, the third week showing less gain than the others, are 5.4 per cent smaller than in 1892."

In view of which it is not surprising that excellent judges and authorities are inclined to criticise the trade situation, as Mr. Sage and The Chronicle have done. In the years that we have read that able, influential, honored, high-class, comprehensive and—as to statistics—very accurate publication we do not remember one in which it vented bearish views till Saturday made 1895 a conspicuous exception.

But plainly its bearishness, rather we would say its criticism, is justified by conditions, not only by those we have mentioned, but by others. Thus exchange is practically at the gold exporting point in the importing season, with the chances all in favor of an outward movement. Then, as The Chronicle says, "we have been forcibly reminded the past few days of the sensitiveness and weakness of our financial arrangements," by which is meant of course the country's redundant currency.

Then there is the question of inadequate government revenues and the discouragement of a deficit since July 1st of $17,000,000, although Secretary Carlisle is quoted as looking for a surplus next month as he was in September for the one just closed, but which, nevertheless, gave us a deficit of $7,000,000!

Liquidation is the over-capitalized and much wanted trust stocks continues. Sugar goes into the 90s with congress only thirty days away. It's highly watered, but a good stock. It is now in the course of one of its great swings, being propelled by the master hand which once in action invariably carries everything before it—especially the speculators who try to resist it!

Boston has been a steady seller of stocks. It has sold Burlington, on which many conservative, experienced financiers and practical railroad men are very bearish. We believe the stock will sell at $50 a share in 1896. For two years it has been paying unearned dividends. In the hard times of last year it paid such dividends, although the corn crop was a failure. At the meetings Director A would say to Director B: "These dividends are all right. Corn's a failure, but we'll pull through this year (1894) and take the chance of getting a big crop next."

That was drawing pretty freely on the future. What happened? As the fates would have it there's another bad crop in Nebraska territory this year. Prices of farm products are disastrous. Burlington managers are naturally blue. We take the position with regard to the stock that any corporation that pays unearned dividends month after month and year after year is to be discriminated against; that any road having about one-third of its mileage in a state like Nebraska where crops are good only about once in six years, has such precarious agricultural surroundings that they should count as a detriment of ten points in the price of the stock.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102	Augusta7s, L. D.	114
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½	Macon 6s	111½
Gn. 4½s, 1915	114	Columbus 5s	103
Ga. 7s, 1896	103	Rome graded	103
Savannah 5s	107	Waterworks 6s	108
Atlanta 8s, 1902	120	Rome 8s	100
Atlanta 7s, 1904	117	South Car. 4½s	105
Atlanta 7s, 1899	108	Newnan6s, L. D.	106
Atlanta6s, L. D.	112	Chattanooga 5s, 1921	100
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	Col., S. C., graded 3s & 4s, 1910	71
Atlanta 4½s	104	Ala Class A	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	101	do. 2d 7s, 1910	113
Georgia 6s, 1910	110	do. con. 6s	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	112	Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120
Central 7s, 1893	123	do. income 6s, 1890	103
Ga. Pac. 1st	112		
S. A. & M. c'f's	50		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s 1909	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	175	Aug. & Sav.	88
Southwestern	75	A. & W. P.	100
Central	13⅛	do. deben	100
Cent. deben	24		

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 412,083.44
Clearings for 2 days	814,423.61

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Quotations.

Atlanta—Middling quiet at 8 3-16c.
Liverpool—Middling easier at 4¼d.
New York—Holiday.
New Orleans—Middling easy at 8 9-16c.

The following is our state ment of our receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	1037	2256	900	1900	19593	19161
Monday	1446	2406	400	1400	20338	20167
Tuesday	1419	2639	1100	1650	20697	21156
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3901	7301	1300	4950	....	....

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, November 5—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 4⅜; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 49,000; American 36,200; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery —; December and January delivery 4 42-64; January and February delivery 4 42-64 4 43-64, 4 42-64, 4 41-64; February and March delivery 4 43-64, 4 44-64; March and April delivery 4 45 64, 4 44-64, 4 45-64, 4 44-64; April and May delivery —; May and June delivery 4 47-64; June and July delivery 4 48-64; July and August delivery —; futures opened easy with demand moderate.

Liverpool, November 5—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 40-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 40-64, buyers; December and January delivery 4 40-64, buyers; January and February delivery 4 40-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 41-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 42-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 43-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 44-64, 4 45-64; June and July delivery 4 45-64, 4 46-64; July and August delivery 4 47-64, buyers; futures closed quiet.

Galveston, November 5—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; net receipts 2,990 bales; gross 2,990; sales 1,381; stock 142,609; exports to Great Britain 7,101.

Norfolk November 5—Cotton nominal; middling 8⅛; net receipts 1,553 bales; gross 1,553; sales 11; stock 36,781; exports coastwise 1,957.

Boston, November 5—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 7811 bales; gross 7,406; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,034.

Wilmington, November 5—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; net receipts 1,977 bales; gross 1,977; sales none; stock 14,136.

Savannah, November 5—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 4,204 bales; gross 4,264; sales 89; stock 87,416; exports to continent 7,900; coastwise 5,671.

New Orleans, November 5—Cotton easy; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 18,045 bales; gross 19,038; sales 1 500; stock 339,504; exports coastwise 5,962.

Mobile, November 5—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 821 bales; gross 821; sales 400; stock 26,686; exports coastwise 733.

Memphis, November 5—Cotton dull; middling 8⅜; net receipts 4,141 bales; shipments 4,681; sales 900; stock 93,010.

Augusta, November 5—Cotton quiet; middling 8½; net receipts 1,471 bales; shipments 911; sales 285; stock 33,410.

Charleston, November 5—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; net receipts 1,201 bales; gross 1,201; sales 50; stock 46,013; exports coastwise 667.

Houston, November 5—Cotton quiet; middling 8 9-16; net receipts 7,509 bales; shipments 5,216; sales none; stock 44,229.

SAGE ON THE SITUATION.

Shrinkage in the Values of Products Responsible for Failures.

From The New York Stockholder.

It having become apparent that Wall street has been expecting too much from sentiment, romance and prevarications, there is now a disposition to look at actual business and facts. We called on Mr. Russell Sage yesterday with the latter object. There are more facts and less humbug about Mr. Sage than about many men who are more frequently before the newspaper public.

Mr. Sage began life poor. He is now worth $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. This may not be as large as Barney Barnato's fortune, which newspaper cables place as high as $100,000,000, but it will do very well. Moreover, the correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding, it came to a show down between the ring master of the Kaffir circus and the New York capitalist we should decidedly prefer the New York end of it. No one ever questioned the soundness of Mr. Sage's judgment in financial matters. He has just come from a meeting of the directors of the Importers' and Traders' National bank, when we called on him yesterday and this conversation occurred:

"Well, Mr. Sage, how do you regard the business situation?"

The gentleman was silent a moment, then replied: "To be frank, not encouragingly. These failures in commercial business are making themselves felt and there will be more. I have just come from a bank meeting. We saw more evidences of these business troubles in the subjects we discussed than in any month at any time since the beginning of the year."

"To what do you ascribe the failures?"

"To the shrinkage in general values and the remarkably low prices of farm products, which reduces the buying power of that very important section of this country inhabited by the farmers. The farmers are poor in money. They buy sparingly. That cuts into consumption and as the margin of profit on goods produced is small, trade is not prosperous."

"How do your business friends talk, Mr. Sage?"

"Oh, they seem to view things about as I do. The failures and the shrinkage in values make them blue. To illustrate the fall in prices I may cite a little incident—an auction sale of silks recently. Now, silk is as standard an article as flour, yet the prices realized at this sale lately were 30 to 40 cents lower than were realized at the previous sale thirty days before."

"What is the remedy?"

"Not much change. The banks are perhaps more conservative than awhile ago, before the commercial situation turned for the worse. There is some inquiry for funds from people pinched by the fall in prices, and I have had such applications in the last ten minutes to the amount of a million dollars."

"What is the speculative outlook locally?"

"I expect that things will be unsettled during the rest of the year. Besides these business suspensions there are the Kaffir bubbles and altogether it looks like a time for conservatism."

The Cereal Situation.

From The New York Stockholder.

Developments in the wheat situation were less encouraging last week, and the large receipts of wheat in the northwest have had a more depressing influence on prices. There is very little change from the speculative lethargy which has possessed the trade for several weeks, and the tone of the market has been uniformly dull except on Thursday, when there was a quiet rally on the reports from Europe about the political situation in the east. Although the light rains which fell in the eastern portion of the winter wheat belt on Wednesday were insufficient to afford any permanent relief from the extraordinary drouth, they have apparently eliminated from the speculative situation, for the time being, the sustaining influence of this element. It may or may not become a factor of importance again this fall, but it is pretty sure to reappear next spring when wheat comes out of the winter quarters and is quite likely to afford the excuse for a moderate speculative movement in the market around December 10th when the agricultural bureau makes its report on the condition of the fall sown wheat.

The speculative market in wheat is characterized by the same absence of buying power that is evident in all the other speculative markets at present. Week before last there was a strong combination of favorable influences acting on the market. The prolonged drouth was threatening the new crop of winter wheat. European markets were firmer and there was an active export demand for American wheat. In addition to this the large receipts of wheat in the northwest were met by an active shipping and milling demand, but all this only served to prevent holders from selling. It did not bring in any new buying power of consequence and when some of these sustaining factors were partially eliminated from the situation the market was left to the depressing influence of large spring wheat receipts. The absence of speculative demand in all markets must have to a certain extent a common cause and this is undoubtedly found in the prevailing state of financial and commercial affairs. There has been a decided reaction from the recent speculative rise in all commodities, general business is feeling the effect of the low prices for farm products, and failures are increasing in commercial circles. It is evidently this factor which has been powerful enough to neutralize the influence of the favorable features mentioned above and prevent any advance in prices.

There is no abatement in the receipts of spring wheat, as shown the figures below, and excluding any temporary decrease owing to unfavorable weather, the movement will probably be maintained during the greater part of the present month. The Minneapolis Journal says there have been received at Minneapolis and Duluth in the three months since August 1st 48,000,000 bushels of wheat, and estimates that one-half of the wheat crop of the northwest is now marketed. Country elevators have 18,000,000 bushels in store, country mills have ground 10,000 bushels, and 5,000,000 bushels have been shipped out by other routes. This makes in all about 81,000,000 bushels marketed. Allowing 12,000,000 bushels for seed and a fair amount for the future consumption of country mills it does not appear that there are more than 80,000,000 bushels left to be marketed. The demand for flour in the northwest is well maintained and there is an active demand for cash wheat for milling and shipment at both Minneapolis and Duluth. With the close of internal navigation, however, the demand for eastern shipment is likely to fall off unless there is an active export demand at better prices and the depressing influence of large receipts in the west may be more pronounced.

The movement of winter wheat continues very moderate. Although larger than one year ago, this unfavorable comparison is made possible only by the light receipts last year after the first of October. The principal winter wheat markets will enter the winter months with very small stocks and a strong situation in the cash trade. The high prices which prevail in St. Louis and Toledo in comparison with Chicago are due to the fact that in the latter market futures have gradually come down to a spring wheat basis. Although so large a percentage of the contract stocks there are of red winter wheat only spring wheat will be delivered on contracts unless the elevator people are squeezed. The movement of Attorney General Moloney to secure an injunction against the Chicago elevator people is not generally expected to be of much importance in the speculative market, at least for some time.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., November 5, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, November 5—Flour first patent $4.70; second patent $4.25; straight $3.70; fancy $3.60; extra family $3.35. Corn, white 45c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 33c; mixed 30c. Rye, Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal, plain, 42c; bolted, 40c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 75c; small sacks, 77½c. Shorts, $1.05. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 85c, ₱ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₱ ton. Peas, 75c ₱ bu. Grits, $2.75.

Groceries.

Atlanta, November 5—Roasted coffee 22.10₱ 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 21½c, fair 20c, prime 19c. Sugar, standard granulated, 4.73c; off granulated, —; New Orleans white, 4½c; do. yellow 4⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettlef 25@30c; mixed, 12¼@20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do. bbls., $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s, $1.30@$1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 8c. Candy common stick, 6¾c; fancy 12@12½c. Oysters, F. W., $1.80; L. W., $1.30. Powder, rifle, $2.75. Shot, $1.30.

Provisions.

Atlanta, November 5—Clear rib sides, boxed, 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies, 9c. Sugar cured hams, 10¾@12½c; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 10½c. Lard, best quality, 6¾c; second quality, 6¾c; compound, 5½c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah November 5—Spirits turpentine quiet at 25¼ for regulars; sales 121 casks; ; receipts — Rosin unchanged; sales —; recepts — A, B and C $1.20; D $1.25; E $1.35; F $1.40; G $1.45; H $1.50; I $1.70; K $1.85; M $2.15; N $2.60; windowglass $3.00; waterwhite $3.25.

Wilmington, November 5—Rosin firm; strained $1.22½; good strained 1.27½; spirits turpentine steady; machine 25⅝; tregulars 24⅝; tar steady at $1.40; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.60.

Charleston, November 5—Turpentine firm at 25¼. Rosin firm; good strained $1.10@1 25.

Live Stock.

Chicago, November 5—Cattle barely steady; receipts 7,000; common to extra steers $3.00@5.10; stockers and feeders $2.25@3.75; cows and bulls $1.25@3.25; Texans $1.75@3.25; western rangers $2.20@4.00. Hogs, firm for choice; others steady; receipts 33,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.40@3.70; common to choice mixed $3.35@3.70; choice assorted $3.55@3.65; light $3.30@3.65; pigs $2.00@3.60. Sheep stronger; receipts 16,000; inferior to choice $1.50@3.40; lambs $3.00@4.25.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, November 5—Apples $2.00@2 25 ₱ bbl. Lemons, Messina $4.00@4.50. Oranges, California, $3.50@3.75. Cocoanuts, 3½@3½c. Pineapples, crates of 2 doz., $2.00@2.50; 4 doz., $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1 50; culls, 50@75c. Figs, 11@ 13½c. Raisins new California, $1.50@1.75; ½ boxes 65@75c. Currants, 4½@5½c. Leghorn citron, 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c Brazil, 7½@8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; fancy handpicked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3 @3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, November 5—Eggs, 16@17c Butter, western creamery, 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee, 15@ 18c; choice 12½c; Georgia, 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 10@11½c ₱ lb; hens, 25@27½c; spring chickens, 12½@22½c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 12@14c; chickens, 10 @25c. Irish potatoes—Rurroank, $2.00@2.50 ₱ bbl; 50@60c ₱ bu; Tennessee, 40@50c ₱ bu. Sweet potatoes, 40@45 ₱ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 75c ₱ bu.; ₱ bbl., $2.00 Cabbage, 1c@1½c.

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Stock and Bond Broker,
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Correspondence Invited

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.—As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the board and subject to its rules and regulations are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, secretary, will answer any inquiries to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such board. GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary. aug25-6m sun wed

S. L. Robinson. H. B. Field. (Robinson's Cipher.)
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Cotton Speculation

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Railway Schedules

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*35	Washington	*12	Richmond
*37	Washington	*38	Washington
31	Washington	*36	Washington
17	Toccoa	32	Washington
*11	Richmond	18	Toccoa
*8	Chattanooga	*13	Chattanooga
*10	Chattanooga	*9	Chattanooga
*14	Chattanooga	*7	Chattanooga
*24	Rome	*35	Birmingham
*38	Gr'nville, Miss.	*11	Birmingham
*12	Birmingham	*37	Gr'nville, Miss.
36	Birmingham	*25	Tallapoosa
*28	Tallapoosa	*8	Brunswick
*13	Brunswick	*14	Brun-Jackville
*7	Brun-Jackville	*10	Macon
*9	Macon	*22	Macon
*21	Macon	*23	Rome
*19	Fort Valley	*20	Fort Valley
16	Chattanooga	15	To Chattan'ga

*35	5 20 am	*12	7 50 am
*37	3 55 pm	*38	12 00 m
31	6 20 am	*36	11 15 pm
17	8 30 am	32	4 00 pm
*11	9 20 pm	18	4 35 pm
*8	6 40 am	*13	5 10 am
*10	12 10 pm	*9	4 30 pm
*14	10 40 pm	*7	11 15 pm
*24	9 45 am	*35	6 00 am
*38	11 40 am	*11	1 30 pm
*12	5 45 am	*37	4 10 pm
36	10 00pm	*25	5 15 pm
*28	8 20 am	*8	8 00 am
*13	5 00 am	*14	5 50 pm
*7	7 45 pm	*10	4 10 pm
*9	11 45 am	*22	7 00 pm
*21	9 35 am	*23	6 15 pm
*19	10 30 am	*20	4 35 pm
16	3 55 pm	15	8 30 am

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
101	Hapeville	100	Hapeville
*3	Savannah	102	Hapeville
103	Hapeville	*2	Savannah
*11	Macon	104	Hapeville
105	Hapeville	106	Hapeville
*13	Macon	108	Hapeville
107	Hapeville	110	Hapeville
109	Hapeville	112	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	*14	Macon
113	Hapeville	*1	Savannah
115	Hapeville	*4	Savannah
*1	Savannah	12	Macon
1117	Hapeville	1116	Hapeville
1119	Hapeville	1118	Hapeville

101	6 30 am	100	5 30 am
*3	7 45 am	102	6 40 am
103	7 55 am	*2	7 30 am
*11	9 30 am	104	8 30 am
105	9 45 am	106	10 20 am
*13	10 00 am	108	12 15 pm
107	11 30 am	110	2 45 pm
109	2 00 pm	112	4 30 pm
111	4 00 pm	*14	5 00 pm
113	5 05 pm	*1	6 45 pm
115	7 20 pm	*4	7 00 pm
*1	8 05 pm	12	11 30 pm
1117	10 40 am	1116	9 00 am
1119	2 45 pm	1115	12 50 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
12	Palmetto	*35	Montgomery
14	Manchester	11	Manchester
40	Opelika	13	Manchester
16	Manchester	15	Palmetto
*3	Montgomery	17	Manchester
18	Palmetto	*39	Opelika
*9	Manchester	*39	Opelika
*34	Selma	19	Palmetto
*36	Selma	*33	Selma
142	Opelika	20	Manchester
*38	Manchester	27	Manchester

12	1 05 am	*35	5 35 am
14	3 20 am	11	8 15 am
40	9 55 am	13	2 35 pm
16	10 30 pm	15	11 50 am
*3	11 40 am	17	2 30 pm
18	2 20 pm	*39	4 20 pm
*9	3 40 pm	*39	5 45 pm
*34	6 15 pm	19	6 15 am
*36	11 05 pm	*33	11 00 pm
142	3 50 am	27	1 00 pm
*38	3 50 pm		

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
81	Nashville	*2	Nashville
75	Marietta	*22	Nashville
73	Rome	*94	Cincinnati
*95	Cincinnati	72	Rome
*93	Nashville	74	Marietta
*1	Nashville	*4	Nashville

81	7 00 am	*2	8 05 am
75	8 30 am	*22	10 00 am
73	9 45 am	*94	5 00 pm
*95	11 25 am	72	5 01 pm
*93	4 00 pm	74	5 35 pm
*1	6 25 pm	*4	8 20 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*3	Augusta	*2	Augusta
9	Covington	18	Athens
17	Athens	*28	Augusta
*27	Augusta	10	Covington
*1	Augusta	*4	Augusta

*3	5 00 am	*2	7 15 am
9	7 45 am	18	5 00 pm
17	10 15 pm	*28	6 00 pm
*27	12 15 pm	10	6 15 pm
*1	6 10 pm	*4	10 45 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*41	Norfolk	*34	Charleston
43	Athens	*402	Washington
*43	Washington	36	Athens
*45	Charleston	*38	Norfolk

*41	5 20 am	*34	7 15 am
43	8 00 am	*402	12 00 m
*43	4 09 pm	36	3 40 pm
*45	6 45 pm	*38	7 45 pm

Georgia Midland and Gulf.

(VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. CO. TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—	DEPART TO—
Columbus 10 00 am	Columbus 7 30 am
Columbus 6 05 pm	Columbus 5 00 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—	DEPART TO—
Milledgeville 10 15 am	Milledgeville 7 15 am
Milledgeville 6 10 pm	Milledgeville 6

NATIVES OF ALASKA

A Party of Eskimo Visited the Public Schools Yesterday.

THREE WERE IN THE PARTY

The Children Were Entertained by the Strange Visitors at All of the Schools.

Three eskimo children, securely wrapped in their heavy furs, visited the public schools of the city yesterday morning and delighted the children.

Early in the morning the visitors from the land of perpetual snow and ice, in company with Captain Miner W. Bruce, entered a cab and drove to the Girls' High school.

Later in the day six of the public schools were visited, and an interesting talk was made by Captain Bruce. Mr. Bruce is the agent sent by the United States government five years ago to make an investigation of the natives of Alaska and to make a report of their condition. He has spent five years in the dugouts of the eskimos and has thoroughly familiarized himself with the contour of the country and the manner in which the eskimo spends his life.

After his long residence in Alaska Captain Burke started for the United States several weeks ago with a party of six of the natives. His purpose in bringing the party with him was to show to the civilized people of the United States just what the natives are, and also to appear before congress and ask for an appropriation. He brings back with him the report that the natives are almost at the point of starvation, and unless something is done in their behalf, the race will die from hunger. When he reached Washington with his unique party he found congress had adjourned, and it was on this account that he came to Atlanta and the exposition.

The first visit yesterday morning was to the Girls' High school, on Washington street. His visit had already been announced to the young ladies by Superintendent Slaton, and they were eager with expectancy. The party arrived at the school building at 10 o'clock, and were conducted into the assembly room. The students were seated in the room and the eskimo children were directed to the platform.

Two females and one boy constituted the party. The boy was twenty-one years old and weighs two hundred pounds. The oldest of the girls is seventeen and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. The little girl, who has a twin sister, is but five years old. There are six in the party, but only three were at the schools yesterday. The eskimos were clad in heavy furs and wore their head cloths and arctic shoes.

The Life of the Eskimos.

While the children studied the movements of the strangers Captain Bruce talked about the life and land of the eskimos.

Captain Bruce said that the inhibitant of the snowy fields of Alaska was a peculiar individual. For ten long months the eskimo lay in his hut of snow and dreamed the long winter days, looking steadfastly forward to the coming of the short season of sunshine. There is no summer in Alaska, but the sun shines perpetually for two months, July and August. At the close of August the eskimo builds his house of walrus bones and ice, and constructs a long winding vestibule to keep the wind from blowing through. The entrance or vestibule is very long and crooked, and affords the only protection from the keen, cutting blast of the winter's wind.

The house is built in the shape of a dome and is held together by huge pieces of walrus bone. The roof and sides are thatched with pieces of ice, over which the snow drifts, making it practically air-tight. Into this home the eskimo crawls on his all-fours, and for the next ten months does not see the light of day. He is buried in the snow and manages to live on the small quantity of food that he secures during the two months of sunshine. From the first day of September to the last of June, the whole land is in total darkness. It is one long night of sleet and snow and ice. Into the building of snow the reindeers and dogs are carried, and together this peculiar family lives through the fearful season.

Pleased the Students.

As Captain Bruce talked, the students paid close attention. They carefully eyed the visitors and inspected their clothing. The eskimos were wrapped in heavy furs. The inner garment was made of sealskin and the fur side was next to the body. The second, or outer garment, was of the same material, but the fur was turned outside. The same dress is worn by male and female, the only difference being that the jacket of the female is scalloped while the jacket of the male is cut square. In this manner the sexes are distinguished. Another distinguishing feature is the mark on the lips and chin of the female. When a girl baby is born, the mother cuts its lip and chin and rubs the incision with a mixture made from driftwood. The stain of the wood remains forever, while the cut heals up. It amounts to about the same thing as the India ink marks frequently indulged in by sailors and others.

The style of dress is very peculiar, but is well adapted to the climate in which the eskimo lives. All of the natives of Alaska wear pants. The garments fit them very tightly, and all cold air is kept out. The pants of the female are made in one piece with the shoes and leggins. The pants of the male are, however, separate from the shoe. In addition to the pants there is but one other garment, and that is a short jacket, which reaches to the hips.

Danced and Sung.

After the descriptive talk by Captain Bruce, the eskimos danced and sung for the children. The little child, five years old, danced well, using only her head and body. She does not remove her feet from the floor, but extends her hands in graceful curves and bends, and bows the body and head.

Though the party does not speak a word of English, they are very quick to catch tunes, and several songs they sang were set to the music of popular airs of the United States. The youngest of the group sang "The Bicycle Built for Two." She has a clear, strong voice, and her singing was loudly applauded by the ladies.

"They like applause," said Captain Bruce, "and will do anything if the ythink their service is appreciated. They have been treated very kindly wherever they have been since leaving their homes in Alaska, and have evidently been well pleased."

Visited the Public Schools.

After spending several minutes at the Girls' High school Captain Bruce carried the party to six of the schools of the city. Crew street school was first visited. There was no hall in which all the children could assemble, and on this account the strange visitors were carried to the rear door of the building, and the steps were used as a platform, and the children of the school stood in the yard and surrounded the eskimos.

The same programme was carried out as the one presented at the Girls' High school. The children were all entertained and highly delighted. The songs of the eskimos were well sung.

To Fraser street, Ira, Formwalt, Walker and Davis schools the party were driven, and the children at these schools were given a lesson from life.

The Condition of the Eskimos.

Captain Bruce has made a study of the life of the eskimo. For five years, as the special agent from the government of the United States, he has been associated with them and has lived in the huts of snow.

"They are the only race of people on the globe who know nothing of God and do not worship idols. They have more than twenty different languages in Alaska, and can easily learn the English language if given an opportunity.

"When an eskimo dies, the body is wrapped in a skin and is thrown far out on the slippery ice, where it is left and is never again visited. The smallest of the children earn their own support. When the two months of sunshine begin, the little children are placed at a hole dug out in the ice, and with a baited ivory hook, sit for hours waiting for a fish to bite. The race is now, however, on the point of starvation. I am on my way from the exposition to Washington, where I shall appear before congress and ask for an appropriation. The reindeers are fast disappearing, and almost every food resource has been exhausted. These people I have with me were brought from Port Clarence, which was established by the United States. It is but eighty miles from that port across Behring straits to the point where reindeer can be secured in abundance. I want the government to make an appropriation for the purchase of reindeers from this place, so that they may be carried over to the Port and be breeded. Unless something is soon done the eskimos will perish. Their condition is pitiable, and I believe the government will go to their rescue."

Will Visit the Schools Today.

The eskimos will be carried to the other schools this morning, and every child will be given an opportunity to see them and to study them.

"It is a great treat for the children," said Superintendent Slaton yesterday," and I am glad that they have an opportunity to see them. It is an education in itself, and is an interesting study. The other schools will be visited this morning."

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The Case Explained by Our Late Minister to Venezuela.

From The New York Sun.

To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir: Ingenious efforts are being made in certain quarters to create an impression that there is some vital connection between the so-called "Manoa grant" and the long-standing and vexatious boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. It has even been reported that this grant of lands by Venezuela to an American syndicate is a shrewd stroke of diplomacy, having for its object the shifting of the boundary dispute upon the government of the United States. Such an assumption is simply absurd. It can deceive no one who is at all familiar with the facts in the case.

In the present phase of the Guiana boundary question between Venezuela and England, the real issue is quite simple. It is, in brief, whether a European power shall be permitted, under the pretext of a boundary dispute, which it refuses to settle, to dismember an American republic, in open violation of public law and in contemptuous disregard of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. It has, therefore, ceased to be a mere local affair. It is not only an international question of great moment, but one which directly affects the interests of the United States. On the other hand, this Manoa grant is understood to be a private contract between the Venezuelan government and certain individuals, some of whom are citizens of the United States, and with which foreign governments can have no concern.

True, the ultimate value of the concession may be affected by the boundary dispute. But the status of the dispute itself is not affected by this private contract. The concessionaires must look to the Venezuelan government alone for the protection of any vested rights that may be invaded. They cannot reasonably appeal to their own governments, except in cases of notorious injustice, or of manifest denials of justice, by the Venezuelan government.

All boundary disputes arising from imperfect surveys, or from questions of historical facts, or from disputed rights of prescription, are legitimately referable to a joint commission, or to outside friendly arbitration, when the parties are unable to agree upon some compromise or conventional line of division. This is the usual course in all such cases, and this is all that Venezuela asks, or that she has ever asked since 1814. And although the present controversy between that country and England turns almost exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts, England has thus far persistently refused to submit her claims to impartial arbitration. She has seemed averse to any fair and definite settlement of the question and she has utilized the delay thus brought about to extend her claim indefinitely, and to set up colonial establishments within a territory far beyond the original limits of her contention.

It is very well known that the territory originally in dispute is the narrow strip between the Essequibo and the Moroco rivers. England's contention was that this territory was owned and partially occupied by Holland in 1814, when that country ceded to Great Britain "the settlements of Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo." Venezuela denied this and contended, as she still contends, that the Dutch possessions and occupancy extended only to the east banks of the Essequibo; that that river was the recognized boundary between Holland and Spain in 1810, when, by her act of independence, Venezuela became the legal successor in title of Spain; and hence that the Essequibo is the present rightful boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

It is very true that, in 1840, England commissioned one Sir Robert Schomburgk to make a survey of the disputed territory, and that he marked out the capricious divisional line which still bears his name. But it is equally true that this was done without the knowledge or concurrence of Venezuela. And it is quite as notorious that, both before and after this survey, England herself, more than once, and in more forms than one, conceded that the vast additional area included in British Guiana by the Schomburgk line was rightfully within the domain and jurisdiction of Venezuela. More than this, only about eighteen montas after the Schomburgk line had been run, the British premier, Lord Aberdeen, in response to the remonstrances of the Venezuelan government, distinctly disclaimed it, and ordered it obliterated by the Demerara colonial authorities. In addition to this, his lordship, speaking in behalf of his government, repeatedly assured the Venezuelan minister in London, Dr. Fortique, that Great Britain had no thought of either claiming or attempting to occupy Point Barimo or the mouth of the Amacura river, or any of the estuaries of the Orinoco, or even any portion of the coast west of the Moroco.

In the course of negotiations which followed these disavowals Lord Aberdeen proposed a conventional boundary line beginning near the mouth of the Moroco. As this would have practically ceded to England nearly or quite all the territory in dispute, it was rejected by Venezuela, who proposed a reference of the whole question to friendly arbitration. This, in turn, was rejected by the British cabinet, and the final outcome of the negotiations was the diplomatic agreement of 1850, whereby neither of the parties was to occupy "any of the unoccupied territory in dispute" until the question of boundary should be finally settled. Of course this restored the status quo of 1826-40; and by necessary inference the "unoccupied territory in dispute" was limited to the narrow strip between the Essequibo and Moroco rivers. This was the sense in which Venezuela understood the agreement, and there is not wanting good evidence in support of the belief that Lord Aberdeen likewise so understood it.

This was the status of the case up to about eighteen years ago, when the Demerara authorities advanced their occupancy so as to include certain newly discovered gold mines west and southwest of the Moroco. Some three or four years later, when the "gold fever" spread to the east banks of the Orinoco, the Venezuelan government granted a concession of lands to what is known as "the Fitzgerald Company," composed mostly of American citizens, of which the present Manoa syndicate are understood to be the legal successors. The concession, as I understand it, embraces not a single foot of the "unoccupied territory in dispute" as the dispute stood in 1850, or even as it stood as late as 1883, when the original concession was made. It begins at the most westerly estuary of the Orinoco delta and extends thence eastward, or rather northeastward, along the coast "to the boundaries of British Guiana," without any definite statement as to where those boundaries may be.

I recall these facts to public attention only for the purpose of correcting misapprehension and of forestalling misrepresentation at a time when the vital issue involved ought to be clearly understood by the American people.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

NEGROES NOT PROSCRIBED.

Some One Has Been Slandering the Exposition and the White People.

James Creelman's Atlanta Letter in New York World.

The exposition demonstrates beyond a shadow of a doubt that the southern negro has the earnest and helpful sympathy of the southern white man. My own observation here convinces me that the negro objects to close association with white men just as much as the white man objects to intimate contact with the negro.

I met Mr. Penn, the intelligent chief of the negro building, and he said:

"Nothing could be falser than the statement printed in The New York Sun. The negroes are invited and urged to visit every building on the grounds. As a race we are anxious to join forces with the white men in building up the south, but there is a point of association beyond which we do not care to go. That is thoroughly understood here. There is no dispute about it. The negro desires to live and act separate in some matters just as much as the white man. As negroes we must work out the problem of the future with our white neighbors, and not waste our time in useless controversy at a distance. The exposition managers have done everything in their power to give us a man's chance. That is all we want. We can manage our social life in our own way. Every part of the exposition is open to negroes."

Mr. Penn describes the situation exactly.

When the two races separate on the grounds it is purely voluntary and instinctive and not the result of premeditated provision. I went through the negro building again today and the exhibits plainly said: "Give the negro a chance to learn a trade." That idea speaks in a hundred forms. The question of social equality simply does not exist.

Captain Evan P. Howell, the founder of The Atlanta Constitution, told me this afternoon that when the United States senate proposed to put the negro exhibits in the federal building he went to Washington on behalf of the exposition management and begged the senate committee not to put upon the white men of Georgia the imputation that the black race could not take part in the exposition except under the roof of the government building. He declared that the managers desired to give the negroes of the whole country a building of their own, so that they might take part in the great enterprise in their own way.

The negro has been put forward during this exposition in every possible way consistent with his own ambitions, and every white man who has visited the grounds can testify to the fact that there is evidence on every hand that the two races are dwelling together harmoniously, and, in all questions affecting the common welfare, in a spirit of mutual trustfulness.

The disposition to recognize the best qualities of the negro race is one of the most interesting things connected with the exposition. I happen to know that the jury of awards on education has recommended for the highest honors to the superior jury two white colleges and two negro colleges—Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the Tuskegee institute and the Hampton institute.

The truth of the matter is, the negroes are not comfortable, as a rule, in the company of white men. There were few of them in the great audience which greeted President Cleveland day before yesterday, although they had been urged to take part in the demonstration. Of course there are restaurants to which negroes would not be admitted, but so there are in New York and Boston.

When the managers of the exposition consulted with the negro leaders about the part which their people would play in the general attendance, the only complaint which the black representatives had to make was that the railway companies would charge the negroes full rates, but compel them to ride in dirty, "Jim Crow" cars. General Lewis, secretary of the board of managers, wrote to every railway company whose lines connected with Atlanta and procured written pledges that all negroes would be furnished with first-class transportation. Up to the present time there has been no complaint from any source that the companies have failed to make good their promises.

Members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association have expressed surprise that the negroes have failed to show anything in their building suggesting the likelihood of skilled negro labor being employed in the new cotton mills going up all over the south. The explanation is simple. The negro has no existence in that business, and it is impossible to get skilled white men to work side by side with negro apprentices. But there is to be a cotton mill in Alabama operated entirely by blacks. This may be the beginning of an industrial revolution.

At the close of the war General Harris addressed the pupils of a negro school in Atlanta. "What shall I tell them in the north when I go back," he said. A negro boy sitting in the front row jumped to his feet and cried: "Tell them we are yielding." That boy is now Professor Wright, president of the Georgia State Agricultural college, established for the practical advancement of his race.

Atlanta is the national citadel of the negro race. The black man here calls himself a negro, and is content with a fair chance to educate himself and earn a living honorably without bothering himself about questions of social equality; but the black man of the north calls himself an Afro-American and is dissatisfied unless he can sleep in the same bed with a white man.

Charged with Gaming.

W. B. Hartwell, a white man, will be tried before Judge Orr today, the charge against him being that of gaming.

The warrant was sworn out by P. L. Mynette. There is also a warrant against two others for the same offense, who have not yet been caught. Hartwell was arrested by a policeman and is now locked up in the police station.

Sent to Alabama.

The remains of Mrs. James P. Dodson, a middle-aged woman who died at St. Joseph's infirmary yesterday, were sent to Linrock, Ala., at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Dodson's home was in Linrock.

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SYPHILIS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Syphilis has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO

A VIGORLESS RACE

WOULD BE A LAMENTABLE SIGHT

Despite Our Athletics, Are We What Our Fathers and Mothers Were? We Need More Perfect Manhood and Womanhood.

Without taking too gloomy a view of the physical condition of men and women at the end of the nineteenth century it is hard, successfully, to deny that despite our boasted athletics, sanitary measures and knowledge of the laws of health, we are not the vigorous, strong, healthful, sleepful, restful creatures our progenitors were.

We pay for youthful excesses if we are old or middle-aged and for recklessness if we are younger. We are fast becoming subject to the reproach of childlessness.

There is a remedy, known to modern science and proved by thousands, that as a restorer of waste tissues, a builder up of weakened, nervous and muscular systems, a true invigorant and a sustainer of strength has no equal—never has had any. It is the West African Kola Nut and the full benefits are derived from Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets. Ask your physician as to the virtues of Kola—ask your druggist as to the popularity and success of the Tablets.

Dr. A. C. Sherwin, 107 Hotel Pelham, Boston, says:

"I am using Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets in cases of nervous exhaustion caused from overwork, and I am much pleased with their action. I am confident that the tablets are an efficacious nerve tonic."

The proprietors absolutely guarantee infallible results from one box of Tablets.

$1 per package (one month's treatment); trial package 25 cents. See Dr. Charcot's name on package. All druggists or sent direct. Kola booklet free. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

New Sleeping Car Line, Atlanta to New Orleans.

Via the Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Western Railway of Alabama, the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, the Montgomery and Mobile route.

Commencing this date and continuing thereafter until close of the exposition, extra sleeper will leave Atlanta for New Orleans on train No. 37 at 4:20 p. m. daily, via the above route.

Sleeping car reservations can be had at least two weeks in advance and number of berth given, thus insuring adequate sleeping car accommodations for all.

For further information call on G. W. ALLEN, T. P. A., No. 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., or JNO. A. GEE, No. 717 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

nov6-2w

FLORIDA TRAINS.

Southern Railway to Florida.

The Southern railway has double daily train service for Florida and Brunswick, leaving Atlanta at 8 a. m. and 10:50 p. m. Night train carries through Pullman sleepers to Jacksonville, Fla., and Brunswick, Ga. nov5-5t

NEW ORLEANS SLEEPING CARS.

Through Line of Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers Between Atlanta and New Orleans.

The Southern railway is now operating a daily line of Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans via Birmingham and the Queen and Crescent line. This train leaves Atlanta at 4:10 p. m., arriving at New Orleans next morning. Sleeping car reservations can be made in advance at Southern railway ticket office, Kimball house corner. nov5-6t

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Announcements.

FOR ALDERMAN.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the action of the executive committee. Election first Wednesday in December.
JAMES G. WOODWARD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman, north side, subject to action of executive committee.
W. R. DIMMOCK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the north side; subject to the action of the executive committee.
C. J. VAUGHAN.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman on the south side, subject to the action of the executive committee.
R. P. DODGE.

For Councilman.

FROM THE FIRST WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the first ward.
S. C. RAY.

At the request of my friends I announce myself for councilman for the first ward, subject to the action of the executive committee.
M. H. Dooly.

I hereby announce for councilman for the first ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
L. P. THOMAS, SR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman for the first ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

FROM THE SECOND WARD.

The friends of B. C. Sawtell have prevailed upon him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for councilman of the second ward.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for councilman from the second ward, city of Atlanta, election to be held December 6th, 1895.
S. B. TURMAN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the second ward. Election December 6, 1895.
GORDON N. HURTEL.

FROM THE THIRD WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the third ward. Election December 4, 1895. I have been a resident of Atlanta for forty years and have ever shown my devotion to the city, her interests and her people, and if elected will serve with the devotion I have always shown.
GEORGE S. CASSIN.
oct 26-td.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for the third ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the executive committee.
W. E. ADAMSON.

FROM THE FOURTH WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the fourth ward and respectfully ask the support of my friends.
SAMPSON A. MORRIS.

FROM THE FIFTH WARD.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for council from the fifth ward.
JOHN P. MAYS.

FROM THE SIXTH WARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the sixth ward.
T. D. MEADOR.

HARRIS LITHIA WATER.

Dr. Fred B. Palmer Gives it His Unqualified Indorsement.

October 11, 1895.—Harris Lithia Water Company.: I do not give a certificate to any water, medicine, etc., until I am thoroughly acquainted with its merits. I have used your Lithia Water upon myself with the greatest benefits. I was suffering with inflammation of the bladder and used the well-known remedies without effect, when I was induced to try one-half gallon of water. I took it and was entirely relieved, and since have had no trouble, although I only drink a small quantity of the water each day. Very respectfully,
FRED B. PALMER, M.D.

Mr. J. T. Harris.—Harris Lithia Water Company, Harris Springs, S. C.—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your Lithia Water for several months past, and that I believe it to be one of the best lithia waters that I have come in contact with. Yours truly,
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President S. A. L. R. R.

This water may be obtained at our Atlanta office, 41 North Broad street. 'Phone 811. oct14-1m

Atlanta Day

Was a day which sent thrills of pride and joy through every Atlantian on the grounds. It not only sent thrills, but "chill's," through many.

The old "Atlanta Spirit" prevailed, and kept many from getting chilly, but—Atlanta spirits alone were not sufficient to warm up the men in gauze Underwear and Summer Suits.

Don't delay; delays are dangerous. Exchange your light underwear for wool, put the summer suit aside for a warmer one, and don't put off buying that Overcoat any longer.

Good Underwear from $1.00 a suit up to $5.00. All-wool Men's Suits and Overcoats from $7.50 to $25.00. We can suit every taste and purse and are always glad to see you.

Eiseman & Weil,
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.
3 Whitehall St.

EXPOSITION TONIGHT,
Brilliant Display
PAIN'S
FIREWORKS

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Henry J. Pain.

Beyond all question the greatest pyrotechnist in the world.

Producing not only the best results but positive marvels.

NOTE THE TRIBUTES PAID THIS YEAR.

Kiel, June 24, 1895.—The German Emperor visited the "New York" today. Complimented squadron and the New York particularly on appearance of fireworks and illuminations. He thanks the president for sending such a display.

Fighting Bob Evans says:

Kiel, June 24th, 1895.—Pain's fireworks which you put on board the U. S. S. New York were a perfect success. They were the best ever seen on board ship.
R. D. Evans, captain.

General Viele's writes:

Pain Fireworks Co.: The superb pyrotechnic display designed by you that so brilliantly closed the grand ceremonies attending the opening of the Harlem ship canal on the 17th day of June, 1895, elicited the admiring plaudits of 200,000 spectators and was unanimously regarded as the finest display of fireworks ever witnessed in New York.
ROBERT LE VIELE.

Do not fail to witness Pain's beautiful display at the exposition commencing at 7:30 p. m.

Free to exposition patrons.

KIRK'S EXHIBIT
. . OF . .
SILVERWARE

of our own manufacture; in quality, quantity and style equal to any in the country. During the seventy-eight years we have been established, specimens of our skill in working silver may be found in every part of the world, and we are gratified to find the demand at home and abroad increasing. We leave no effort untried to produce beautiful objects in silver and from our late reduction in prices, we feel satisfied we give the best return for the money to be found anywhere. We have erected a new store and manufactory, the fourth house west of our old stand, and have also a fine assortment of

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,
Sam'l Kirk & Son,
106 Baltimore St., East,
BALTIMORE, MD.
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EDUCATIONAL.

Lycett's CHINA PAINTING Studio
Atlanta, Ga., (12th year in Atlanta.)

Lessons in all branches at reduced prices during the summer months. Royal Worcester raised gold, figure painting, and all other effects taught. Studio cooled with electric fans. Kiln and colors furnished free to pupils. Write for information. Large stock of china to select from. tf.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
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The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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Lovely children's heads in pastel and water color for

TEN DOLLARS.

Send in your Christmas orders soon. Studio in Electric building, corner Marietta and Broad streets.

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No. 11 West Eighty-sixth street, New York City, adjacent to Central park. Offers a delightful home and chaperonage to young ladies desirous of taking special courses. Thorough collegiate preparation. Music, art, languages.
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For making sweet unfermented Cider by the glass bottle or barrel. Try it.

Cleveland Cider Co.
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TRUTH.

Cheap things, when they are poor things, cost far more than good ones. Economy does not mean the using of poor things because they are cheap. It means the use of the very best things, so as to get the very best out of them. Qualities are here. Everything—except high prices.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

CLOTHES,
HATS,
FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

38 WHITEHALL.

CITY TROCADERO.

Opposite Postoffice. W. J. HOLPIN, Manager.

ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK:

M'LLE OLIVE, Artistic Juggler and Drum Major, assisted by Ha Dis.

HEALY and MARBA, Comedy Acrobats.

MAE RHEA, The Charming Serio Comic, direct from Koster & Bial's.

Frances Harrison And Her Great Troupe. America's Inimitable Artists,

Harding and Ah Sid, Presenting their own original adoption, "Fun in a Wash House."

The Arion Quartet, Up to date.

SHARP and FLAT, The Monarchs of Musical Comedy.

STUART, The Male Patti.

SAMPSON, The Strongest Man on Earth.

PAPINTA, The Myriad Dancer.

Grand Sacred Concert every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. The best Musicians obtainable are engaged for this occasion.

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THE GRAND

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THE EMINENT COMEDIAN
SOL SMITH RUSSELL

In his superb repertoire of incomparable comedies, presenting

TONIGHT
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THURSDAY MATINEE
AN EVERYDAY MAN
AND
Mr. Valentine's Christmas.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS } THE RIVALS.

SALE NOW ON AT GRAND BOX OFFICE.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Matinee Today and Tonight

Eugene Robinson and Walter Tessler's Comedy Drama,

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

A Wonderful Scenic Production,
A Marvel of Mechanical Skill,
A Genuine Locomotive Introduced,
A Company of Talented Actors.
Prices: 25c, 50c and 75c—no higher.

Matinee: 25c and 50c.

Seats at Miller's, under Columbia Theater.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8th and 9th. Matinee Saturday.

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H. Y. PEARSON'S BIG PATRIOTIC

Romantic and Spectacular Production,

The White Squadron.

Presenting the Congress of Navies, Showing the Warships of the Great Powers of the World.

50 People on the Stage. 50

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Good Work, Good Material and Promptness
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H. GREENWALL'S LYCEUM THEATRE

STUART ROBSON

Direction of WM. R. HAYDEN.

TONIGHT THE LAST TIME
Dion Boucicault's Funniest Play,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
MR. ROBSON as .. ..CATO DOVE.
Thursday and Friday Evenings, also SATURDAY MATINEE,
A Magnificent Production of Mr. Robson's Latest and Greatest Success—A Modern Comedy Drama by Daniel L. Hart, called
GOVERNMENT ACCEPTANCE.
ROBERT GORDON. ...MR. ROBSON.
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Sheridan's Immortal Play,
THE RIVALS.
MR. ROBSON AS BOB ACRES.
Produced by Mr. Robson for the first time in thirty years, and presented in the same elaborate manner which has characterized his former OLD COMEDY REVIVALS.
The receipts of this performance will be donated by Mr. Robson to the Confederate Veterans' Association.
Saturday Evening—"The Rivals."
Seats on sale at Harry Silverman's Cigar store.
Next attraction, November 11th for one week—HANLON'S FANTASMA.

Grand Concert
—ON THE—
ARAGON ROOF GARDEN,
At Exposition Grounds,

every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock and Special Concerts Wednesday and Saturday Night by the

Mexican Typical Orchestra,

of Guadalajara, Mexico. The most famous musical organization from the recognized music center of Mexico.

Entrance through Mining and Forestry Building.

"THE CREATION,"

Haydn's great Oratorio will be given by the ATLANTA VOCAL SOCIETY, at the Second Baptist Church, Thursday evening, November 7th. Tickets for sale at the music stores, at the Kimball house drug store and Bratton's drug store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Huckins' Perfect Soups.
Terrapin, Green Turtle, Tomato, Consomme, Bouillon, Oxtail, Mockturtle, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligatawny, Julienne.
AND "J. H. F." BRAND CALIFORNIA FRUITS
Acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the FINEST ever packed.
Sliced Lemon, Cling Peaches, Sliced Apricots for Cream, White and Black Royal Anne Cherries, Bartlett Pears, Egg Plums, Green Gages.

C. J. KAMPER Grocery Co.,
390 and 392 Peachtree.
Phone 628.

A TRIP TO ATLANTA FREE OF CHARGE.

From The Rome Tribune.

During the exposition everybody will go to Atlanta, and the question of expense is a necessary subject for consideration. While there are many ways of economizing so as to leave an offset for your traveling expenses, there is no method of doing this more surely than by going to J. P. Stevens & Bro., the well-known jewelers, 47 Whitehall street, where watches, diamonds, silver, etc., will be offered you at such a low price that you will save your traveling expenses simply by the difference in their prices and what is demanded for the same thing at other places. Another point—what you get from J. P. Stevens & Bro. you can rest assured is pure. They have a great reputation for fair dealing and pure goods.

reward reward

a liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of the dealers who refill with inferior whisky the original bottles of

canadian club, old oscar pepper whiskeys.

bluthenthal & bickart "b.&b."

whiskey house, marietta and forsyth sts. hello! no. 378.

EXPERT AND SCIENTIFIC treatment can be obtained of one who has had considerable experience in the treatment of the following PRIVATE DISEASES:

Syphilis, Specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Piles, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Kidney and Urinary Difficulties, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Skin, Cancerous and Blood Diseases of all forms, Catarrh,

The Diseases and Deformities of Children, and all Diseases of both Men and Women.

Call on or address Dr. STANLEY & CO., No. 2½ Marietta Street, Room 209 Norcross Building, cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

All correspondence strictly confidential. Enclose stamp for immediate reply.

Office hours: 8 to 12 M.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M.

SHAVE Without a Razor, SOAP OR WATER BY USING THE MEXICAN SHAVING STONE 100 Shaves 25 Cents. On Exhibition and Sale at PALMER'S DRUG STORE Under Kimball House.

IRON FENCE Very cheap to enclose Cemeteries. Catalogue free J. W. Rice, Atlanta, Ga.

WINTER TOURS Mediterranean, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, etc., sails Jan. 25th. Second Mediterranean and Oriental Tour sails Feb. 19th.—Delightful Winter Tour, Mediterranean, Riviera (Carnival), Italy (Easter in Rome), etc., sails Jan. 28th—All personally conducted. Programs free. Estb. 1879. A. de Potter, 1122 Broadway, New York.

WHITESTAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday.

MAJESTIC. TEUTONIC. GERMANIC. BRITANNIC. ADRIATIC.

Saloon rates, $50 upwards. Very superior second cabin and steerage accommodations. No cotton carried on passenger boats. For saloon plans, dates of sailing, etc., apply to R. D. Mann & Co., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta. H. Maitland Kersey, General Agent, 29 Broadway, New York.

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A Cruise to the MEDITERRANEAN

By specially chartered steamer "Friesland" (7,116 tons) January 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibralta, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo, Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice. Only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. F. C. CLARK, oct 26-2t sat wed. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE. Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874. Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paraly is, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association OF ATLANTA, GA.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President.

It is strictly a southern enterprise and has been phenomenally successful. The association is about fifteen months old and has placed on its books $2,400,000 accepted insurance from among the leading professional and business men of the south. Rates are less than half charged by "OLD LINE COMPANIES." For cost of insurance or agency, address

CRAIG COFIELD, Gen'l Manager. 541 and 543 Equitable Building. ATLANTA, GA.

oct14-1m

WHITES SUPREME.

The South-Carolina Convention Deals the Negro a Death Blow.

VOTERS MUST BE INTELLIGENT

Those Who Do Not Own Property and Can't Read or Write Will Be Disfranchised.

Mr. Joseph L. Oliver, member of the constitutional convention which is now being held in South Carolina, and Mr. Barnard Evans, a brother of Governor John Gary Evans, were in the city yesterday.

They came over from the Palmetto State with an idea of seeing the exposition. The constitutional convention adjourned last Saturday to reconvene today, and they took advantage of the short recess to make the trip to Atlanta.

Mr. Oliver is a prominent politician and is a member of what is known as the conservative party of South Carolina. Mr. Evans is not a member of the convention, but is well posted on affairs political and talked interestingly on the condition of politics in his state.

One of the most important steps ever taken by any legislative body was that of the constitutional convention last week when it was determined that registrars should be appointed in every county in the state. Their office is peculiar in that their authority is absolute. Those who have voted previous to the ruling of this convention will be compelled to make application before the county registrar before he will be entered on the regularly qualified list of voters of the state.

The voter must either be a free holder in the amount of $300 or he must be able to read and write and interpret any section of the constitution of the United States. The negroes in South Carolina are several thousand stronger than are the whites and for several years the state has been threatened with negro supremacy. By the action of this convention, this question is forever decided and the future of the state safe from the rule of the negro. The action of the convention has attracted national attention. It is a bold stroke for white supremacy and is at the same time a death blow to the ambitions of the colored politician.

While in Atlanta Mr. Evans talked pleasantly on the situation in his state.

"The action of the convention means much for South Carolina. It means that white supremacy has been assured. Not a single white vote will be thrown out on account of this new dispensation, but sixty thousand negro votes will be killed."

The most prominent of all the state politicians in the convention is ex-Governor Tillman. Looming up in the background, immovable and unperturbed, Tillman has been the power behind the throne and has directed practically every movement made. With him has been associated Govenor Evans and the strong Tillman crowd. He holds a position in state politics that has been so strongly fortified by careful maneuvers that he is sure to get just what he wants.

BOARD OF PHARMACY MEETS.

Several Applicants for Pharmacists' License Examined.

At the meeting of the state board of pharmacy at the state capitol Monday the following applicants were examined and granted licenses:

T. R. Horton, Atlanta, pharmacist; B. S. Persons, Monticello, apothecary; H. Hirsch, Eastman, apothecary; W. H. Bailey, colored, Macon, druggist; C. A. Kelly, colored, Atlanta, druggist; George Griffin, Greensboro, druggist; W. E. Barnes, Americus, druggist; Thomas Howell, Whigham, druggist; J. L. Chisholm, Maysville, druggist; C. L. Merrill, Turin, druggist; J. L. Estes, Eastman, druggist.

All the members of the state board were present. The new member, Mr. John P. Turner, of Columbus, was sworn in by Governor Atkinson. The governor appointed Mr. Turner to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the expired term of Mr. J. W. Goodwyn, of Macon.

Dr. George F. Payne, state chemist, who is a member of the board, has lately been made chairman of an important committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The committee of which he is chairman was appointed to have a bill introduced in congress to increase the rank and standing of apothecaries in the United States army and navy.

The state board of pharmacy now consists of S. C. Durbon, Augusta; H. R. Slack, LaGrange; John P. Turner, Columbus; George F. Payne, Macon, and Harry Sharp, Atlanta.

TOOK MORPHINE.

Eula Hare Attempts Suicide Last Night on Rhodes Street.

Eula Hare, a dissolute woman residing at 48 Rhodes street, attempted to kill herself late night before last by taking an overdose of morphine. She was carried to the Grady hospital at midnight in a dangerous condition, but by the use of restoratives she was returned to consciousness shortly afterwards.

It is not known how much of the drug the woman swallowed. Those at the house said that she had been drinking some. It seems that she sought to end her existence to spite her husband, who she said had left her. She is a young woman. The hospital officials think that she will recover.

The body must be well nourished now to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Gettysburg Only Ten Cents Today.
Don't fail to see the great cyclorama.

ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE At the Fire Cothing Sale, 14 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

This is positively the last week of the great fire sale of clothing, only four days longer. If you value money call before this sale closes and secure fine clothing for nearly nothing. Thousands of suits and overcoats, also pantaloons untouched by either smoke or fire will be slaughtered this week at this genuine fire sale. Your last chance this week at these prices.

Thousands of children's knee pants at 10 cents a pair, take as many as you want. Everything will be sold without reserve. We quote a few prices for the extended time, although there are thousands of bargains we have not space to mention: Men's Tweed Cassimere Suits that are sold in every clothing store for $15, will be sold in this fire sale for $3.85. Men's fine Cheviot and mixed Cassimere Suits, worth $18, sold here at $4.65. Men's fine Scotch Cheviots Suits, all the latest cut, worth $20, sold here at $5.95. Men's Tailor-made Clay Diagonal Suits, in sack and cutaway, extra long and worth $23, sold here for $6.50. Men's foreign wide wale and English Whip-cord Suits in cutaway and Prince Albert style, worth $38, sold here for $12.50. Youths' nobby Suits, worth $12, sold here for $2.85. Men's Melton and Chinchilla Overcoats, worth $10, for $3.90. Men's Beaver and Kersey Overcoats, in ten different shades $5.80, worth $16. Men's extra fine Overcoats for Sunday wear, imported fabric and latest color and style, $7.65, worth $20. Ninety-five cents buys Men's splendid Pants, in ten different styles. $1.18 buys Men's Cassimere Pants. $1.98 buys Men's fine strictly all wool Pants. Men' fine trousers, worth $5, sold here at $2.10. Men's custom-made, fancy stripe Pants, extra fine, worth $7, sold here for $2.75. Remember this week winds up this great fire sale of clothing that was saved from the great New Orleans fire. Only six days more. Don't delay but come, rain or shine, and save honest dollars in your pockets. Look for large signs in front of store and remember the number is 14 South Broad street, near the corner of West Alabama, Atlanta, Ga. Open every morning from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock at night.

By order of the fire adjuster, WILLIAM WASHBURNE.

DON'T BREAK DOWN.

So Many Men and Women Do When It Is Entirely Needless.

Strong men often die early, not because their vital forces are exhausted, but because they abuse their powers, waste their energies and break down their constitutions. Hence, careful people often live long, while people who are robust but rash go down to early graves. But strange as it may seem, many men and women by adopting the right means have been able to overcome dangerous ailments that would have killed the strongest man. With care they have eventually gained a remarkable degree of health and vigor. Some interesting examples of this fact have recently come to light, among which are the following:

Miss Anna Maxey, of South Solon, O., recently said: "I suffered from nervous prostration, indigestion and sleeplessness following a spell of sickness, until my life was despaired of. I took the best tonics my physician could prescribe without receiving the least benefit. Finally he advised me to take a course of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I did so, and am now able to eat well, sleep well and am rapidly gaining strength."

Mr. J. M. Gaverick, of Harrisburg, Pa., says: "For several years I was in very bad health, as my work is very confining and I do not get enough exercise to digest my food. By taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, however, I experienced a remarkable change. I now feel better than I ever felt before. I honestly believe there is nothing better for an appetizer and strengthener."

People in sound health and people who do not feel as well as they ought to feel can profitably heed these words. They are sufficient to prove that both as a prevention and a cure this remarkable whiskey is absolutely unequaled. On this account it is important to see that no inferior imitation is substituted when ordering from your druggist or grocer.

An Evil Trade

Danger to the Public from Misleading Advertisements of Bogus-Medical Practitioners.

Physicians now estimate that more than one out of every ten persons in this country suffer from some form of private disease peculiar to the sex. What renders it the greatest evil of our country is its deceitfulness—the stealthy character of its first appearance. No very serious results attending its first stages, the sufferer is sometimes unconscious of having a disease at all until he has it in the rooted chronic form. Of course, the proper step for any one detecting symptoms of the malady is to go at once to some trustworthy physician. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are probably the best—that is to say, their system of treatment as genuine specialists is the system that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that diseases peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. They will "possum" a cure—that is, they will seem to be cured under almost any kind of treatment. There are drugs and mixtures that will temporarily relieve or hide the bad symptoms and make the sufferer think that he is entirely recovered. That makes him grateful and he gives his advertising doctors a statement telling the world of their skill. Presently he discovers his mistake. He finds that his horrible disease instead of being remedied and ended, has only been lulled to sleep like a toothache under opium. The disease has simply "possumed." And it is the deceitfulness of these diseases that offers such an opportunity for money-making or bogus "specialists." Any horse doctor—a physician without medical knowledge enough to treat a wart—can apply those wicked remedies and lull the sufferer into a belief that he has been miraculously healed. Then, with dupes enough, he can readily fill whole pages of newspapers with the statements of grateful "cured patients." Then, if the advertisement be sufficiently pretentious and misleading dupes will continue to enter the trap till the imposition is publicly exploded and the authorities take hold, as they have done in this and some of our neighboring cities. It is a vile trade!

The proper course is to go to some regular reputable specialist, who, like Dr. Hathaway & Co., have for the last ten years been known to all and who, by their able, faithful and conscientious service, have won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

It is one thing to be only a talking specialist and another thing to be a positive

PRACTICING SPECIALIST.

To actually limit yourself to and keep your word, though you sometimes lose money by it, is just what is done by

DR. HATHAWAY & CO TRUE SPECIALISTS.

SPECIALTIES—Syphilis, Strictures, Hydrocele, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Varicocele, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S. Broad St., rooms 34 and 35 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom books. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

To lend in sums of $1,000 to $10,000 on reasonable terms, secured by Atlanta improved real estate. Apply to Aaron Haas, 37 S. Pryor St.

nov5 3t

APPLES.

Direct car lot shipments; Fancy Northern Stock; Special prices 10 to 50-barrel lots. Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Etc.

HOWARD BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Fancy Groceries and Commission.

63 South Broad.

Mail orders promptly attended to. nov 5-3t.

Standard Typewriters, Expert Repairing, Office Supplies. GEO. M. FOLGER & BROS., 12 Wall Street, Kimball House.

OPIUM Morphine Habits treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address, R. H. Vesi, Mgr. Lithia Springs Opium Cure Co., or Look box 37 Austell, Ga.

First Customer Saturday Morning ten minutes after Seven o'clock. From that hour until 10.30 at night there was a great multitude of people. First ones, twos, threes—next, steady run,—soon, a crowd—next, a crush,—then, a crowd, and so until doors were closed for the week.

Perhaps the grandest response ever had to our invitations—Come, buy good Clothing for little money. Notwithstanding the great indorsement we do not lie down on our success, but this morning—doors open as usual, hard at work, as eager, diligent, painstaking, careful to the smallest item of detail, determined to more and more deserve your continued patronage.

Eads-Neel Co

EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square, New York. Wm. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

PATRIA VERITAS FIDES

An established hotel under new management, thoroughly renovated, perfect sanitation and all modern improvements. Visitors to New York will find the Everett in the very heart of the popular shopping district, convenient to places of amusement and readily accessible from all parts of the city. EUROPEAN PLAN.

GRANT HOUSE

Both American and European plans; 86 to 90 Whitehall street. Located in the business center, cars pass the door to the exposition. Large and elegantly furnished rooms; special rates to large parties. Free bus meets all trains. N. N. Archer proprietor; W. H. Davis, manager.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA On Peachtree Street,

(Between Currier and Pine)

A new 200-room hotel, Colonial design, with all the modern comforts, located on the prettiest part of Peachtree and surrounded by the handsomest houses in the city.

Double-track electric car line in front direct to exposition grounds; also easily accessible to theaters, clubs, churches and all points of interest.

The house is complete with electric lights and bells; heated by steam; hot and cold baths; every home comfort.

RATES:

American Plan. .. .. $2.50 to $5
European Plan.. .. .. $1.00 to $3

Special rates to parties or conventions. Address

Mallard, Stacy & Co., Proprietors.

Phone—1462.

THE GARDIEN

50 Houston Street, (Near Peachtree) ATLANTA, GA.

A handsome family hotel, just completed and elegantly furnished. Close in. On electric line.

$1 to $3 Per Day. Special Rates by the Week.

MRS. J. H. BREMER.

THE ST. DENIS

Broadway and Eleventh St., Opposite Grace Church, . . .NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms $1 per day and upwards.

"There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St. Denis which is rarely met with in a public house and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DRS. GEO. & ED. TIGNOR, DENTISTS, 24½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MARVIN L. CASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. REYNOLDS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room 33 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 295.

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION, Genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 201 and 202 Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga. apr16-12m

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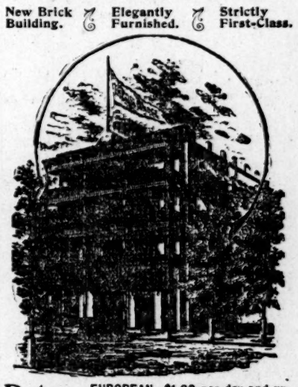
ELEGANT ✠ PERMANENT ✠ NEW

The Delbridge Hotel.. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

New Brick Building. Elegantly Furnished. Strictly First-Class.



Rates: EUROPEAN, $1 00 per day and up. AMERICAN, $2.00 per day and up. CAFE. Regular Meals 50c. LUNCH 25c. or to Order.

Four blocks to Union Depot, Three blocks to Mitchell St. Depot, Three Street Car Lines to Exposition on same block, Hot and Cold Baths without extra charge, Toilet Rooms on each floor.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. THIRD STAND TO RIGHT COMING OUT OF DEPOT.

8 & 10 Trinity Ave., ATLANTA, GA.

Having purchased the Ardmore Hotel and connected the same, it gives THE DELBRIDGE HOTEL 100 beautiful outside rooms, and we are prepared to give SPECIAL LOW RATES to schools, military companies and large conventions.

For strictly first-class accommodations THE DELBRIDGE HOTEL cannot be surpassed in rates or service. Write for rates, giving the number of party and rooms and date you will visit the city.

CUT RATES —AT THE— HOTEL ROYAL $2.50 Per Day.

Large airy Rooms. No better Table in the South for the Money.

R. E. RIVERS, PROP. New Orleans, La.

Nov1-1w

For elegantly furnished rooms, centrally located, GO TO BROWN'S

corner of Loyd and Decatur streets, close to union depot and to exposition station. Cafes and hotels near.

500 FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

in best homes in the city, for parties of good reference; rates low. We refer you to Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, Dr. I. S. Hopkins. Address WILLIAM B. SMITH, oct 24—1m 12 North Broad.

PINE FOREST INN, Summerville, S. C. Opens Sept. 1st, 1895.

A first-class winter resort in every respect. Electric lights; elevators and all modern improvements for comfort, convenience and pleasure. Climate unsurpassed. Situated on the South Carolina and Georgia railway, twenty-two miles from Charleston. For terms and circulars address W. G. LeHEW, Manager, Summerville, S. C. F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors, Charleston, S. C. sep15 60t

PRIVATE BOARD, 64 Forest Avenue, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Elegant Home-Like Accommodations.

Strictly first-class board. Fifty beautifully furnished, large, airy rooms (something you cannot get at any hotel). Hot and cold water baths on every floor.

Electric bells in every room. My houses are half-way between city and exposition grounds, one one of the most beautiful streets in Atlanta. Rates, with board, $1.50, $2 and $3 per day.

Take Courtland street electric cars. Free bus, marked 64 Forest avenue, meets all trains.

THE TALMADGE

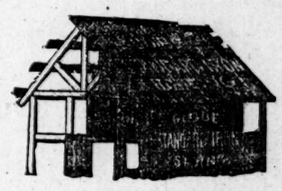
37 and 39 Walton street, ATLANTA, GA. Rates reasonable. Three minutes' walk from union depot; in rear of postoffice and convenient to churches and theaters; exposition cars within half block. Special rates to families or several in a party. For terms call on or write to ED CALLAWAY & CO.

Exposition..... .....Visitors.

If you knew us as well as the "home folks" there'd be no use in telling you about the class of Clothing we sell. Talk to the clothing wearers in and around Atlanta, and they will tell you that we are headquarters for Men's and Boy's apparel of the standard kind.

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS, HATTERS.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 WHITEHALL STREET.



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For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO. ATLANTA GA

To Home Seekers, Investors.

NORTH AVENUE, corner Spring st., large lot, 60x190 to alley at a bargain—$3,500.

WEST PEACHTREE—Nine-room two-story, modern house, large corner lot, 75x190, best part of street, for $9,000.

Forest avenue lot 53x150, near Peachtree, for only $3,500.

TWO-STORY modern house at a sacrifice, close in on south side, for $3,750.

MONEY TO LOAN at 7 and 8 per cent.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Thos. H. Northen, Walker Dunson. 409 Equitable building Telephone 1208.

Real Estate Bargains.

4½ acres at city limits, $1,500.

We have 100 acres on R. & D. railroad, and Peachtree road to exchange for city property; will assume some encumbrance on city property; see this before it is gone; $3,000.

For a few days we can sell 100x264 on Juniper street, one block off Peachtree, the only bargain in town like it, $2,100.

6-room, 2-story house, 2 wide halls, 55x200 one block from car line, for $2000; $800 at $18 per month; will take Florida property near St. Petersburg, Clearwater Harbor, or Tampa, for balance $1,200.

2-room Tumlin street, 50x100, $200 cash, $10 per month, 8 per cent, $800.

6-room West Peachtree, 90x140, $6,500.

3-rooms, Bellwood, $25 cash, $10 month, $350.

3-room, corner Rhodes and Lowe streets, rents $4 per month, $50, $10 per month $400.

Call and see us for bargains.

J. B. ROBERTS, No. 45 Marietta street.

ANSLEY BROS. Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

$1,800—5-room cottage on good street, near Woodward ave.; $1,209 of this can be paid $20 month, which includes interest; owner will rent it for year at $18 month.

$3,300—Woodward ave., 7-room house, new, finished in oak; place worth $4,000.

$1,000—30 acres land 5¾ miles southeast of city; 3-room house; on public road.

$2,500—New 5-room cottage near junction of Boulevard and Highland ave., lot 50x190.

$1,200—Nice, large lot on South Pryor st.

$5,000—50 acres 6 miles from city limits, near Decatur; 10 acres in vineyard; good barn, etc., cottage house; near Georgia railroad. We want a well improved farm of about 400 acres in southern or middle Georgia, near town or city.

Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

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By D. P. Morris & Sons, the Special Renting Agents, 48 N. Broad St.

9-R. H. Edgewood, Ga., furnished....$65 00
10-R. H. Magnolia street near Granger 15 00
8-R. H. Ashby street.. .. .. 21 00
8-R. H. Logan avenue near Little St.. 15 00
8-R. H. Baugh street.. .. .. 12 00
8-R. H. Baugh street.. .. .. 12 00
8-R. H. Ashby street near Gordon.... 15 00
7-R. H. and store 228 and 228 Simpson street.. .. .. 18 00
6-R. H. Boulevard near Bell street in Edgewood.. .. .. 15 00
6-R. H. Mangum street.. .. .. 12 00
4-R. H. Simpson street.. .. .. 12 50
3-R. H. Mangum street.. .. .. 7 00
4-R. H. Chestnut.. .. .. 5 00
8 rooms 123½ Houston street, $4 each

Old Dominion Line FOR Norfolk and Richmond Va., TO NEW YORK.

THE SUPERB NEW STAMSHIPS Jamestown and Yorktown.

Three thousand tons, 3,200 horse power. Built of steel and as handsome as private yachts in finish, equipment and accommodations, leave from company's wharf, Norfolk, during summer months at 7:30 p. m., Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

S. S. "Guyandotte" or "City of Columbia," every Tuesday.

S. S. "Old Dominion" every Wednesday. Old Dominion steamers leave Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. First-class tickets include meals and stateroom accommodations.

Tickets on sale by all connecting lines ticket agents in the south.

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,

Pier 26, North River, New York. W. L. Guillaudeau, Vice President and Traffic Manager. oct 12 sun wed 1m

Original 5c. Line closed Herdics with cushioned seats. Leave Silverman's corner every few minutes for Exposition.

AT AUCTION ABOUT NOVEMBER 12, 1895,

100 acres in blocks of the property of the Suburban Land Company, on the Consolidated Electric line to Decatur, including the unsold part of East End and one residence.

Plats of the property will be out in a few days, when you will have the chance of your life for a choice block upon which to build to suit yourself. Every block will be sold and you will have the fixing of the price. No such opportunity ever offered. The Company say sell and we shall obey.

Terms easy.

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$10,000 FOR 2-STORY, 12-r. house; lot 50x190 feet, near Equitable building and Peachtree street; rents for $65 per month.

$4,500 for 12-story, 9-r. house, lot 50x190 feet to alley; corner lot; level; east front; water and gas; street paved; worth $6,000; owner must sell.

$1,700 for nice 4-r. cottage near new depot; street paved; easy terms.

$1,100—Cheapest lot in Atlanta, near Georgia ave. and Pryor st.

$2,500 for 25 acres fine land near limits. Telephone 164. 8 Kimball house, Wall st.

Isaac Liebman & Son, Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents, No. 28 Peachtree Street. 'Phone 1075.

To home seekers and investors in Atlanta, suburban or farming lands, we would say now is your time to do so, as property can be bought at present for less money and on better terms than any time in the last five years. We have a large list of all kinds of property on our books and some parties are compelled to sell, and you know what that means, so come and see us and let us show you some of these bargains. Here are a few of the good things we are talking about, but we have a great many more:

4-room cottage, new and complete, corner lot on Sells avenue, 85x264 to alley, for $1,475; terms one-half cash, balance $10 monthly; very cheap.

8-room house, water, gas, pantry, closets, etc., on Houston street, close in, lot 48x136, 12-foot alley on side, beigian block, side walk, sewer all down and paid for; nice shade trees, in fact a nice home; price $3,600, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser; a big bargain.

At Peachtree Park, between 5 and 6 acres fronting Peachtree road, 432x384, street running along side, with one 5-room dwelling cost $700; one 2-story store and hall overhead, cost $800, built in 1893; barns, stable, etc, cost $200; cost of land in 1887, $620; elegant fine wells; fine young orchard and otherwise well improved, which we can sell if sold in next few days for the pitiable sum of $1,650 cash; party compelled to sell; come quick if you want this sacrifice.

We have a good many other bargains, but can't advertise them all; come in and let us talk to you about them.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree street.

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14 Wall St., Kimball House.

$5,000 will buy an elegant nine-room house, just completed, on Washington street, lot 50x200.

$2,500 for a comfortable 5-room house on Loyd street.

$1,000 will buy a nice 4-room house on Hightower street, just one block from Whitehall street car line.

$2,500 will buy a neat cottage with seven well arranged rooms on South Pryor street.

I have a beautiful lot in West End, 100x160, that I can sell for $15 per front foot, convenient to paved streets, sidewalks and electric cars. G. W. ADAIR.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street.

For rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street.

9-r. h., Cleveland station, Ga. railroad, with ten acres.

9-r. h., Auburn avenue (modern) $50 00

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